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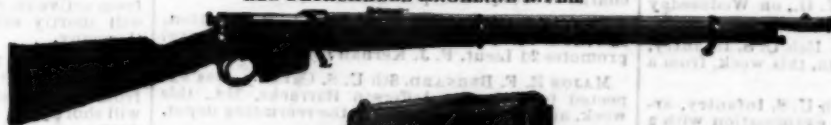
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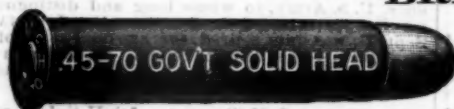
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN C. F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., of Cheyenne, has been on a pleasant visit to Omaha.

LIEUTENANT C. B. WHEELER, 5th U. S. Artillery, left New York this week on a trip to the West.

LIEUTENANT G. T. T. PATTERSON, 14th U. S. Inf., is a recent accession at David's Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT S. C. ROBERTSON, 1st U. S. Cavalry, en route to Fort Custer, is a recent visitor in St. Paul.

ADJUTANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN A. R. CHAPIN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Newport Barracks, Ky., this week on a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN F. W. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, was a visitor this week to Fort Ontario, N. Y.

CAPTAIN S. Q. ROBINSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN ALFRED HEDBERG, 15th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Buford, Dakota, this week, from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN CLAYTON HALE, 16th U. S. Infantry, arrived in Omaha this week for examination with a view to retirement.

A BANQUET was given recently at the Algonquin Club, Boston, in honor of Gen. William A. Hammond, U. S. A., retired.

LIEUTENANT W. T. LITTEBRANT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to San Carlos, Ariz., from a pleasant trip to Los Angeles, Cal.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL OSWALD H. ERNST, U. S. A., has left Washington for Galveston to close up his business there. He will return in a few days.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, now visiting friends in Trenton, N. J., will start early next week for St. Augustine, Fla.

CAPTAIN W. M. WATERBURY, 13th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York City this week from Ft. Lyon, Colo., and visited at 28 West 20th Street.

GENERAL I. VOGDES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Vogdes are visiting their daughter, at Fort Wayne, Mich., the wife of Lieut. O. L. Wieting, 23d U. S. Inf.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, U. S. A., retired, whose health, we are glad to learn, is much improved, will spend the winter at Montrose, N. Y.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., lately on leave at Danville, N. Y., will, when his leave is up, go temporarily to David's Island, N. Y. H.

COLONEL H. W. LAWTON and Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., arrived at St. Louis this week and commenced their investigation at Jefferson Barracks.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has written an article in the October number of *Wide Awake*, entitled "How many Indians are there in the United States."

LIEUTENANT C. L. POTTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately visiting at Sackett's Harbor, was expected to rejoin at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT S. S. JORDAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of this year, reported at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Monday, and entered upon duty with Capt. Roberts's battery.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore American* writes: "Lieut. Edgar Russel, 3d U. S. Artillery, has recently fallen heir to \$80,000 by the death of an uncle in Scotland."

LIEUTENANT C. D. PALMER, 4th U. S. Art., now undergoing special treatment in Chicago, has had his sick leave extended three months, at the expiration of which he will go to Ft. McPherson, Ga.

LIEUTENANT G. F. LANDERS, 4th U. S. Art., under recent orders, transfers from Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort McPherson, Ga. He will be replaced at Jackson Barracks by Lieut. F. W. Wilcox, a graduate of this year.

MAJOR G. B. RUSSELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Russell were expected in Washington this week from Plymouth, Mass., where they have spent the summer. Major Russell will leave about the middle of October for Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

THE articles of incorporation of the United Service Club of New York City were filed on Monday. The managers are Gen. Edward L. Molineux, Joseph W. Plume, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Charles N. Swift, Col. Richard Loder, Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Lieut. W. J. Maidhof, Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Henry C. Aspinwall, Captain Arthur Morris and Lieut. James B. Hickey.

A WASHINGTON despatch, referring to the relief of Captain Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., from duty at Washington, D. C., and assignment to duty at Portland, Ore., says: "Capt. Symons was one of the best liked men about the building, and represents the last old sporting regime, using the word in its best sense. Col. Ludlow, Capt. Griffin and Capt. Symons, when together in the District building, formed a trio of hard riders and good riders, that gave to Washington an impetus in the way of good horsemanship. Capt. Symons' absence will be felt by the Dumbline Club, of which he was one of the most energetic members."

CAPTAIN JAMES PARKER, 4th U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., on Tuesday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. W. POWELL, 4th U. S. Inf., has returned to Fort Lewis, Col., from Pagosa Springs.

MAJOR SAMUEL CUSHING, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has been visiting old friends in Washington.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., left Governor's Island on Tuesday, to be absent for a week.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER and Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. Army, were at Fort Supply, I. T., this week on board duty.

GENERAL G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., returned this week to New York City from his summer sojourn at Newport, R. I.

2d LIEUTENANT F. M. M. BEALL, Signal Corps, left Washington Oct. 1 for Chicago, where he has lately been assigned to duty.

COLONEL A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, has been visiting friends at Somerville, N. J.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., relinquished duty at the Q. M. depot, New York City, this week, and will spend a year on leave.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., has returned to Buffalo from a few weeks' leave and resumed charge of the Q. M. depot in that city.

THE resignation, Sept. 28, of 1st Lt. F. J. Patton, 21st U. S. Inf. (now in New York City on leave) promotes 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan to 1st lieutenant.

MAJOR R. F. BERNARD, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to arrive at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this week, and assume command of the recruiting depot.

MAJOR CHAS. H. HOYT, Quartermaster, U. S. A., to whose long and efficient military service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Monday, Sept. 30.

CAPTAIN T. M. K. SMITH and 1st Lieutenant S. A. Dyer, 23d U. S. Infantry, are again on duty at Fort Porter after a sojourn of a few weeks at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

MISS DAISY STEWART, an adopted daughter of the late Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A., was married at New York City, Sept. 25, to Mr. R. A. Liebigh, of Colorado Springs, Col.

LIEUTENANT DAVID PRICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, after a pleasant tour at Willet's Point, left New York this week en route to join Shaw's battery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks this week from a pleasant visit to Fort Niagara and Youngstown, N. Y., where he met many old friends.

CAPTAIN B. A. KAUFFMAN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who arrived in New York last week to await assignment on recruiting service, was a guest of Dr. Morris Henry, 581 5th avenue, during his stay.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. ERNST, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sidney, Neb., arrived in St. Louis this week to co-operate with Insp. Gen. Lawton in investigating as to the causes of desertion at Jefferson Bks.

A. A. SURGEON H. E. McVAY, U. S. Army, will leave Fort Mackinac, Mich., next week for New York City to be examined by the Medical Board for a position in the regular Medical Corps of the Army.

THE marriage of Miss Georgiana Heckscher to Mr. George B. McClellan is announced to take place Oct. 30. The wedding will be a quiet one, and guests at the reception will be limited to relatives and intimate friends.

MAJOR TULLY MCCREA, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been spending the summer with his family at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is expected to return to Governor's Island in a few days and resume command of Fort Columbus.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island on Saturday last from a trip to Cincinnati to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. It is needless to say his reception while there by his old comrades in arms was highly gratifying to him and that he enjoyed the occasion.

"LIEUTENANT DAVID DU B. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has," says the *St. Augustine News*, "practically demonstrated that artesian wells near the coast, are influenced by the tides, and his experiments at Fort Marion should be sufficient motive to cause other engineers to test artesian wells throughout the interior."

THE cavalry and infantry each had a retirement from disability Sept. 28—Captains H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav., and W. E. Hofman, 9th Inf. Capt. Weeks is at Allegan, Mich., and Capt. Hofman at San Diego, Cal. This promotes 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., to captain, after a little over ten years' service in the former grade, 2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum to 1st lieutenant, and Addl. 2d Lieut. A. G. Kemp, 4th, to 2d lieutenant 8th, 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 9th Inf., to captain, after a little over 11 years' service in the former grade, and 2d Lieut. R. H. Anderson to 1st lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT D. READ, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., was married at Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10, to Miss Marguerite Laurie Ord, daughter of A. A. Surgeon J. L. Ord, U. S. A., of Fort Grant. The Santa Fe *New Mexican*, referring to the event, says: "The ceremony took place in the Palace Hotel parlors, Rev. Dr. E. W. Menny, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. Lieut. Read has four months' leave for an Eastern trip, and in order that the jaunt should be as happy as possible, it was long ago arranged that this contract should precede it. The fair bride is the niece of Gen. E. O. Ord, U. S. A., and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Laurie, for half a century the leading Presbyterian minister in Washington City. The wedding was a quiet affair, only Lieut. Plummer and family, Mrs. Ord, Dr. Menny and one or two others being present besides the bride and groom. May the blessing of life be with them."

COLONEL JOSEPH CONRAD, U. S. A., retired, and family sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the steamer *Westernland*.

COLONEL E. B. BEAUMONT, U. S. A., is expected North from San Antonio in a few days to spend a couple of months' leave.

LIEUTENANT E. F. TAGGART, 6th U. S. Infantry, now in the East, will join at Fort Sheridan, Ill., about the middle of October.

CAPTAIN C. R. PAUL, 18th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York last week from Fort Lyon, Col., to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT H. C. SCHUMM, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., this week from a pleasant tour at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PAYNE, 19th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting at Waukesha, Wis., is a recent guest at the St. James Hotel, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., was to leave Washington this week on a trip to the West on matters connected with the Signal Bureau.

LIEUTENANT C. B. HARDIN, 18th U. S. Infantry, lately at Willet's Point, will spend October on leave, and then join Miller's company at Fort Lyon, Colo.

LIEUTENANT JOHN B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned this week to Washington Barracks from a three months' leave spent mainly at Pine Hill, N. Y.

CAPTAIN PAUL ROEMER, U. S. A., who was retired from active service on Tuesday at his own request, will shortly sail for Europe to visit relatives in Germany.

LIEUTENANT PETER LEARY, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, this week from a few months' leave, spent in the East. He will shortly go from Atlanta to Fort Barrancas for duty.

MAJOR CHAS. J. ALLEN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, whose recent orders take him to Galveston, Tex., will be parted with with regret by many in St. Paul, where he has been stationed for several years.

MISS ANNIE BIGELOW, daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow and sister of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., will be married Oct. 23 at Highland Falls, N. Y., to Mr. Butler Kenner Harding, of Philadelphia.

CAPTAINS EDWARD FIELD and Wm. Ennis, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort McPherson, Ga., made a pleasant visit this week to Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., where they were hospitably received by their infantry comrades.

LIEUTENANT E. V. STOCKHAM, 17th U. S. Infantry, a graduate of 1889, who left the Service on Monday by resignation, will engage in mercantile pursuits at Camden, N. J., where his father is a prominent and respected citizen.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL AMOS BECKWITH, Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, to whose long and distinguished services we referred in detail in the *JOURNAL* of Sept. 21, was duly retired for age on Friday of this week, Oct. 4—his 64th birthday. He has been succeeded at St. Louis by Gen. J. W. Barriger, lately at Omaha.

LIEUTENANT J. M. PARTELLI, 5th U. S. Inf., says a recent Washington despatch, has been in the city on a visit to relatives. He is a Washington boy, and enjoys the distinction of having "shot" himself into the Army and is also well known as a writer upon topics of interest to sportsmen, and his letters from the Western fields and ranges have attracted considerable attention.

LIEUTENANT BEAN, 3d U. S. Cav., and Lieut. Burnett, 9th U. S. Cav., called upon Gen. Davis at his office in the Post-office, Philadelphia, Oct. 2. Military matters were discussed, the veteran of two wars giving the young officers his opinion of the new tactics. After an hour's pleasant chat the lieutenants left for Mr. Bean's home in Norristown.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

LIEUTENANT HENRY HILL BENHAM, 2d U. S. Infantry, was married Oct. 3 at St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss Anna Franchot. The bride is a daughter of the late Gen. Richard Franchot, who raised and commanded the 121st New York volunteers until he was succeeded by the late Gen. Emory Upton. Gen. Franchot was also a Representative in Congress for several years.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, was married at Baltimore, Sept. 26, to Mrs. Evelyn G. Munson, widow of Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Infantry. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Immaculate Conception by the Rev. P. McHale. After a wedding tour of seven or eight weeks the married couple will go to Whipple Bks., Arizona. They are now in New York at 18 East 47th street.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE and Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., have been detailed by the Secretary of War to assist the State Department in properly entertaining the delegates to the International Congress during their visit to this country. Both officers are thoroughly proficient in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, and have a varied experience which well fits them for this service.

THE name of Mott seems an unfortunate one in the Army. The two best known young officers so called stationed in the neighborhood of New York have of late been almost confirmed invalids. Wallace Mott, who has been stationed for several years at West Point in charge of the Astronomical Observatory, has fallen a victim to rheumatism, which so reduced him that he applied to be retired, and was ordered before a Medical Board with a view to investigation of his application. The Board, however, decided that he would not be permanently incapacitated for active service, and therefore recommended that he be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. T. Bentley Mott, stationed at Fort Monroe, is still an invalid from the result of a low fever, and is on a six months' leave, which he is spending abroad.—*Topics*. [This latter statement is incorrect. Lieut. Mott is now present for duty at Fort Monroe.—Ed. *JOURNAL*.]

CAPTAIN J. B. JOHNSON, 3d U. S. Cav., on leave from San Antonio, Tex., is visiting in New York City.

MAJOR H. C. HASBROUCK, 4th U. S. Art., now on leave, will shortly go to Fort Barranca, Fla., to command that post.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CONNOLLY, 1st U. S. Inf., was expected to rejoin at Angel Island, Cal., this week from detached service.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Lane are at Carlisle, Pa., and will in December visit California and possibly Mexico.

The marriage of Lieut. George H. Doty, of the Revenue Marine, to Miss Lucy Flagg, of Boston, is announced to take place Oct. 16.

COLONEL HENRY M. LAZELLE, 18th U. S. Inf., has closed up his affairs in Washington and is expected in a few days at Fort Clark, Tex.

CAPTAIN J. W. ROPES, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has left Cincinnati for Salem, Mass., where he will spend the greater portion of a three months' leave.

LIEUTENANT M. H. BARNUM, 3d U. S. Cav., will leave Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, next week for the North, to remain until early in December.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday, Col. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A., at the Grand Hotel.

ADJUTANT L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Inf., having returned to Angel Island, Cal., from summer camp, has resumed charge of the recruiting department at that post.

CAPTAIN D. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A., arrived in Lynn, Mass., this week, to observe the facility of concentration of two brigades of the Massachusetts militia at that point.

GENERAL SHERMAN's private car was attached to the express train from Cincinnati, on the Pan Handle road, which ran into a freight at Bowerstown, Pa., Sept. 30, but he sustained no injury.

CAPTAIN W. T. ROSSELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, now at Memphis, but selected for duty in the District of Columbia, is expected in Washington early in November.

COLONEL E. P. VOLLUM, Majors H. McElderry and W. Matthews, and Capt. J. C. Merrill, all of the Medical Department, U. S. Army, duly came together on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the Army Building, New York City, and organized the Medical Examining Board.

The retirement of Capt. Paul Roemer, 5th Art., promotes 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes to captain, and 2d Lieut. W. F. Hancock to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Vogdes has been the regimental quartermaster since April, 1887. Lieuts. Reilly and Wood are mentioned for the vacant regimental quartermastership.

The Pittsburg Post of Sept. 27 says: "One of the most familiar personages about the lobby of the Monongahela House is Gen. James A. Ekin, on the retired list of the U. S. Army. Attired in the uniform of a retired officer, with a heavy cape coat and slouch hat, his pleasant face and snow white beard always attract attention. Gen. Ekin is on his way to his home in Louisville from Cresson, where he has been spending the summer."

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 2d Lt. T. W. Moore, 22d Inf.; Col. John G. Parke, retired; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, 4th Art.; Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Harris, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John McCollan, 5th Art.; Capt. Jas. Chester, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.

A very quiet and delightful home wedding took place at Willets Point, Tuesday evening, Oct. 1. Col. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, commanding the post, gave his daughter, Edith, in marriage to Charles B. Hardin, Lieutenant, 18th Infantry. The officers and their wives stationed at the post, the young officers, and several of the recent graduates were present, making a very brilliant display. A number of the bride's relatives also witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Dr. King, of New York, cousin of the colonel, in a very impressive manner. The youthful bride looked beautiful and self-possessed as she received the congratulations of her friends. The house was handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, ferns and electric lights. A large horseshoe, made of white flowers and geranium leaves, was suspended over the happy couple, and it is to be hoped "good luck" will follow them through life. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, amid cheers and strains of music, left in the evening train en route to Chicago. He has a month's leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will join his regiment at Fort Clarke, in Texas.

CIVIL ENGINEER F. C. PRINDLE, U. S. N., has left East Orange, N. J., for Wilmington, N. C.

CAPTAIN T. O. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

ENSIGN R. H. MINER, U. S. N., and bride were expected this week at the Naval Academy from their trip to Europe.

MISS SARAH ALDEN, daughter of Mr. James Alden, Secretary to the Admiral of the Navy, was married Sept. 26, to Mr. Vernon M. Dorsey.

ENSIGN JOHN E. CRAYEN, U. S. N., was married Oct. 2 at Geneva, N. Y., to Miss Emily Henderson Barnard, daughter of F. T. Barnard, Esq., of Pittsford, N. Y.

COMMODORE WHITE, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, has secured a pleasant home in Hillyer Place, West Washington, where he will be joined by his family this week.

The following naval officers registered at the Navy Department this week: P. A. Paymr. Jas. W. King, Capt. Henry Erben, Medical Director N. L. Ates, Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Durand, Commodore J. Skerrett, Lieut. M. Fisher Wright, P. A. Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, P. A. Paymr. Wm. W. Galt.

LIEUT. M. FISHER WRIGHT, U. S. N., who is in Washington on leave, will shortly receive orders to duty on the Baltimore.

MAJOR GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, is ordered to pay U. S. Marines at headquarters, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and Gosport, Virginia.

ENSIGN J. H. ROHRBACHER, U. S. N., son of Professor Rohrbacher, Western University of Pittsburgh, has been assigned to go with the Government Scientific Expedition to the West Coast of Africa.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHAS. H. BAKER, U. S. N., who has recently returned from a tour as fleet engineer of the European Squadron, has been granted six months' leave, which he will spend with his family in Europe.

MRS. MOORE, wife of Surg. A. M. Moore, U. S. N., sailed for Antwerp, Oct. 2, in the Westernland. Mrs. Moore will remain abroad two years, during which time her little daughter Mary will be at school in Geneva.

ENSIGN JAMES G. DOYLE, U. S. N., who was recently assigned to duty in Philadelphia, was married in that city Sept. 25, to Miss Katherine Donovan. It was a quiet wedding, only a few relatives and personal friends being present.

As will be noticed under the heading of Instruction in our advertising columns, a "Home for Girls" is provided at 775 East 4th street, Boston, Mass., by Miss Isabel Lawton, daughter of the late Chief Engineer Elbridge Lawton, U. S. N. Doubtless his many warm friends in the service will be interested in his daughter's success of her undertaking to establish a school.

THOMAS H. LOOKER is one of the oldest living graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is the Chief Pay Inspector of the Navy and has travelled all over the world. He is a bright-eyed man, with full gray beard and bushy hair, and though he has seen 60 years he looks not older than 45. Mr. Looker was a midshipman at the bombardment of Vera Cruz.—New York World.

MRS. LAURENCE MASON, of Boston, is devoted to art and, with her multitude of social obligations, always finds time for the study of painting. She is a younger daughter of Admiral C. Steadman, U. S. N., and is not only a very clever water-color artist, but a graceful writer as well. She has fitted up a cosy little studio in her house on the Back Bay, and works there daily, even in the height of the season, when she is serving as patroness or chaperone at half the balls in town.—Topics.

NAVY gossip is speculating at a lively rate upon the successorship to Comm. Walker as Chief of Bureau of Navigation. The relative prospects of a large majority of the officers from the senior rear admiral down to the junior captain are being discussed with various degrees of positiveness, but with great lack of information. The only reliable information thus far is that the Secretary has been seriously considering the names of four persons—Rear Admiral Kimberly, Capt. Ramsay, Farquhar and Sampson. It is also reported that Commodore Dewey's transfer to the Navigation Bureau has been thought of.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL D. STURGIS, colonel, U. S. Army, retired, an officer with a distinguished record, died at his home in St. Paul Sept. 28. He was taken ill with diabetes a short while before his death, but no serious consequences were expected, as he had hitherto enjoyed the best of health. Gen. Sturgis was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Military Academy in 1842, was graduated in 1846, and promoted to the 2d Dragoons and to the 1st Dragoons in 1847. He served during the Mexican War, was captured while reconnoitering near Buena Vista Feb. 20, 1847, and not released until after the battle. For many years he was on frontier duty, was promoted 1st lieutenant, 1st Dragoons, in 1853, and captain, 1st cavalry, in 1855. He was on the Cheyenne Expedition in 1857 and rendered gallant service, as also in the Kiowa and Comanche Expedition in 1860. He was promoted major, 1st Cavalry, May 3, 1861, and transferred to the 4th Cavalry the following August, was with Gen. Lyon in Missouri in 1861, and commanded Lyon's troops after the fall of that officer. For his gallantry at Wilson's Creek he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel and was appointed brigadier general of volunteers Aug. 10, 1861. His field services thereafter during the war were most conspicuous and constant, and he proved himself a gallant and efficient general officer. He received the brevet of colonel in 1862 for gallantry at Petersburg, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Cavalry, in 1863. In 1865 he received the brevets of brigadier and major general for his gallantry. In 1869 he was promoted colonel, 7th Cavalry, and was retired June 11, 1868, having reached the age of 64. He leaves a widow and children. One of his sons was Lieut. James G. Sturgis, 7th U. S. Cav., who was killed with Custer, in Montana, June 25, 1876. Another is Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st U. S. Artillery. The Pioneer Press, referring to his death, says: "Gen. Sturgis was every inch a soldier. He had a fine presence and address, and was popular alike with officers and enlisted men and civilians, and leaves a wide circle of friends throughout the Army and the country to lament a brave, generous and honored man, gone to answer his last roll call." The funeral took place Sept. 30, and was attended by a large concourse of the friends of the deceased soldier. The pall bearers were Gen. John H. Sanborn, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Col. John S. Prince, A.

H. Wilder, H. M. Smyth, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Col. Glover Perie, and Col. A. F. Rockwell. Eight non-commissioned officers of the 3d U. S. Infantry bore the casket on their shoulders. The funeral services were held at the cathedral. The funeral sermon was preached by Archbishop Ireland, who said: "His life was spent in the noblest of vocations—the service of his country. There are few professions in the world calling forth such mainly qualities and giving such opportunity for doing good as that of the soldier. To say that one was for forty or more years a faithful soldier and citizen is to pronounce a grand eulogy of that man."

MRS. CELESTE NEWHALL WILLARD, wife of Capt. Wells Willard, U. S. A., died at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 26. The Republican, referring to the sad event, says: "For more than a year Mrs. Willard had maintained a heroic struggle against the inevitable, and when, a few weeks ago, the end appeared certain, she returned to pass her last days at home and among friends. By many of our citizens in active and middle life, Mrs. Willard will be affectionately remembered as a successful and inspiring teacher in our public schools—where she had before been an earnest and enthusiastic pupil—and one whose instruction was fraught with friendships lasting through life. As an officer's wife Mrs. Willard displayed those qualities of character which left a lasting impression upon all by whom she was surrounded, and would have been notable in any environment. Whether alone for months the only white woman among thousands of hostile Navajos; nursing the stricken and burying the dead from cholera, on the plains, or among the social circles of Newport, Old Point or Washington, Mrs. Willard was equal to the occasion, and in her presence and personality others found encouragement and charm. In literature she had exceptionally choice and large acquisition, and a critical judgment, just and kindly. To those who enjoyed Mrs. Willard's acquaintance and friendship, her loss will be irreparable; to those who sustained more intimate relations, no adequate consolation can be offered. Mrs. Willard leaves an only son of 20 years, born in New Mexico during her frontier service."

GEORGE B. N. TOWER, who died at Brooklyn Oct. 1 entered the Navy in 1857 as 3d assistant engineer, and in 1863 had attained the grade of chief engineer. He resigned Sept. 29, 1865, to follow his profession of civil engineering. He made several valuable inventions, was an expert in patent cases, wrote several books relating to his profession, was for some time professor in the scientific department of Dartmouth College, and about five years ago was supervising inspector of steam vessels at New York. He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters.

The death of Col. Robt. Patton Crockett at Rucker's Creek, Texas, Sept. 28, removes the only remaining son of Davy Crockett. Immediately after the fall of the Alamo and the massacre of his father by Santa Anna's soldiers he left his home in Tennessee and joined the Texas revolutionists. After peace was declared and victory achieved by the Texans, he returned to Tennessee, where he married and settled down. In 1854 he removed to Texas, taking with him his aged mother, Elizabeth Crockett, who died in 1860.

A DESPATCH from Kearney, Neb., says: "E. G. Bartlett, better known in pioneer days as 'Wild Curley,' died Sept. 27. In 1843 he walked from Wisconsin to Omaha, and joined Fremont's expedition across the continent. Later he joined the Regular Army, and became a famous scout, and was one of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre."

A NORFOLK despatch says: "Capt. Geo. Loyall, a well known officer and business man of Norfolk, left his office Sept. 25 complaining of a chilly feeling, and was found dead in his bed Sept. 26, having apparently died while asleep. He was 60 years of age, and a brother of Capt. R. P. Loyall, late Navy agent at Norfolk, and Mrs. Admiral Farragut."

THE death at Pau, France, of Gen. Louis Leon César Faidherbe, a distinguished French officer, scientist and author, is announced. During the Franco Prussian war in 1870 he commanded the Army of the North.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN A. MARTIN, of Kansas, who served with great efficiency during the war in the Army of the Cumberland, died Oct. 2.

TEAR TEPHI TOTEN, daughter of Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Art., died in Danville, Va., Sept. 22.

REVENUE MARINE.

A telegram from Port Townsend, W. T., Oct. 1, announces that the bark J. D. Peters has arrived from Unalakleet and reports the arrival of the rev. steamer Bear from Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, via St. Michael's Land. Capt. Healy, of the Bear, reports that the U. S. S. Thetis, with the entire Arctic whaling fleet, were hemmed in near Point Barrow by icebergs and were unable to make the opening. As it was early in the season there would probably be southerly winds which would drive back the ice and allow the fleet to get out. The Government life saving station at Point Barrow is complete.

The citizens of New Bern, N. C., have petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury to detail the revenue marine cutter Ewing, now on this station, to take the place of the Stevens. The Stevens is laid up in Baltimore, having been detached from the New Bern station early in August, since which time the station has had no revenue vessel to prevent smuggling.

The U. S. rev. cutter Rush, commanded by Capt. Shepard, arrived at Sitka Sept. 12 after a summer's cruise in Behring Sea, attempting to protect the sealing interests of the United States.

Sept. 28.—1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, from waiting orders and ordered to the Manhattan.

Oct. 1.—2d Lieut. B. W. Thompson, from waiting orders and ordered to the Dallas.

Oct. 2.—1st Lieut. Geo. E. Thurston, relieved from Dallas and placed on waiting orders.

A meeting of the Ordnance and Fortification Board was held at the War Department October 3. One of the subjects considered was a request from Lieut. John M. Moore, representing the Hotchkiss Company, for an order for a 6-pound rapid-firing for experimental purposes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

OCTOBER 2, 1889.

AFTER leaving the *Constellation* June 26, the cadets were taken to Annapolis from Norfolk on the *Phlox*, and the 1st and 2d Classes were given leave until Aug. 10 to report at the Naval Academy, while the 4th Classmen remained at Annapolis to receive instruction in infantry, artillery, boating, swimming, etc. Those going on leave went their ways rejoicing over the six weeks they had received instead of their customary four weeks. Their joy was heightened by an extension until Aug. 22, the *Constellation* not having completed her repairs before that date. On the latter date, about 8 P. M., all were aboard the *Phlox*, and, under the charge of Lieut. E. K. Moore, bound for Norfolk for duty on the *Constellation*. Several cadets were missing in the different classes, some sick and others detained by the illness of friends or relatives. Cadet Bond, of the 1st Class, was detained at home by sickness. A week was spent at the Norfolk Navy-yard wharf, rigging ship, etc. Thursday, Aug. 29, in tow of the tug *Philadelphia*, the *Constellation* proceeded to Hampton Roads and dropped anchor in plain view of the Hygeia Hotel and Fort Monroe. The cadets were now happy in the prospect of getting ashore, where they could get a good dinner of other than the customary ship and canned stores: where they could go in bathing on the beach and meet the girls who filled the hotel. New attractions, however, presented themselves when they went ashore, for the cadets found that the fort was filled with girls, and as it was "Army and Navy forever" with them, the Army girls were shown all the attention. Mrs. Commander Evans and daughter gave the 1st Class a reception, and the young ladies gave a treat.

A schooner drifted down with the tide and carried away the head boom, but new ones were supplied from the Norfolk Yard. While rigging in the broken spars and sending down top gallant and royal spars the fore top gallant yard got adrift and fell to the deck. Cadet Ritter, of the 1st Class, burned his hands severely trying to check the yard rope as it overhauled, but he has now almost entirely recovered.

Early Sunday morning, Sept. 15, all hands made sail, and it was goodbye to Fort Monroe and its girls. To sea on Monday morning for only a two days' trip.

The cruise this year, although a short one, was in every way a success. The 1st and 2d Classes were given a written lesson in seamanship to prepare from their observation of manœuvres and gear aboard ship. The 1st Class were examined at the end of the week on the previous week's work, and a mark was assigned. The daily marks were taken and the week's average calculated from 2d+E-W. These averages, together with a multiple for attention to duty, aptitude, etc., were taken to calculate a third average from formula 2W+A-C. Then a final examination was given and

the final work computed from 2C+E x 5=F. The 1st Class also had navigation. At the end of the cruise an examination was held and the final mark calculated from 2d+E x 5=F.

The lessons in seamanship were of a nature to encourage the cadets to observe the little details of routine, etc., to take an interest in their boat duty, and to see the importance of judgment in all an officer's actions. While at Norfolk their lessons were to name and describe all the machine tools used in the construction of the Texas, and how to moor a vessel alongside of a wharf, and how to dock a vessel. At Fort Monroe lessons were given on the various duties aboard ship, navigating, etc.

After the examinations were over, Capt. Sigbee called the 1st Class into his cabin and called attention to the principal points of the lessons of the cruise, and gave them some wholesome advice as to the manner of conducting themselves as boat officers.

The following is the standing of the 1st Class in seamanship, and the multiple completed from the formula 2W+E x 5=F.

1. Ruhm.....	18.40	McVay.....	18.25
2. Gartley.....	17.80	Radford.....	18.25
3. Schofield.....	17.75	Bostwick.....	18.05
4. Neville.....	17.50	Davis, C.....	18.05
5. Everhart.....	17.25	Latimer.....	18.05
6. Signor.....	17.15	Blankenship.....	18.05
7. Ziegler.....	17.15	Catlin.....	18.05
8. Coleman.....	17.00	Holmes.....	18.05
9. Taylor.....	17.00	Moffet.....	18.05
10. Spear.....	16.90	Vogelsgang.....	18.05
11. Buck.....	16.75	Dismuke.....	18.05
12. Chase.....	16.75	Treadwell.....	18.05
13. Sullivan.....	16.60	Dayton.....	18.05
14. Williams.....	16.60	Bailey.....	18.05
15. Snow.....	16.55	Edie.....	18.05
16. Ritter.....	16.50	Moses.....	18.05
17. Price.....	16.40		

Cadets Bond and Rising on sick leave. Cadets Ruhm, Gartley and Schofield tied for first place in Navigation, each having a multiple of 10.35, computed from the formula 2W+E x 5=F.

All these multiples contribute to the multiple for next year's standing.

The *Constellation* reached Annapolis Sept. 23. The cadets, having previously packed their outfit, were not long in reaching their quarters.

The usual routine began Sept. 30, and drills and studies are now in full operation. The battalion is somewhat larger than it has been for a few years back. The formation has not been altered and the position of divisions is the same as last year, as the colors were won by the same company two years in succession. They are as follows:

1st Division, 1st Company.
2d Division, 4th Company.
3d Division, 2d Company (color company).
4th Division, 3d Company.

The cadet officers and petty officers were announced before the cadets left the ship, and are as follows, in the order of their respective rank: Cadet Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Ruhm; Cadet Lieut. A. Gartley, M. H. Signor, F. H. Schofield, and Chas. B. McVay; Cadet Masters W. H. Buck (also adjutant), H. W. Ziegler, Cleland Davis, L. Spear, and W. C. Neville; Cadet Ensigns J. V. Chase, M. M. Taylor, L. H. Everhart, and N. T. Coleman.

The cadet petty officers are: Serjts. Snow, Williams, Radford, Latimer, Price, Catlin, Holmes, Moffet, Sullivan, Blankenship, Vogelsgang, and Ritter; Corpals. Bostwick, Edie, Bailey, and Dayton.

The cadet officers are assigned to the companies by divisions, the senior lieutenant, master, and ensign having the 1st Division, the next lieutenant, master, ensign, etc., the 2d Division, etc.

The sergeant-major is Cadet P. O. Snow, and the 1st sergeants of the different companies are: W. L. Snow, 1st Company; C. S. Radford, 2d Company; J. L. Latimer, 3d Company; G. W. Williams, 4th Company.

Ensign Harlow has the battalion.

(From the St. James's Gazette.)

A 135-TON CAST-STEEL GUN!

A CAST-STEEL gun, weighing 235 (135) tons has just been shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg for Cronstadt. The calibre of the gun is 13½ inches, the barrel is 40 feet in length, its greatest diameter being 6½ feet. The range of the gun is over eleven miles, and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing between £250 and £300. At the trials of the gun held in the presence of Russian officers at Meppen, the range of the Essen firm, the projectile, 4 feet long and weighing 1,800 pounds, and propelled

by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, penetrated 19½ inches of armor, and went 1,312 yards beyond the target. The gun is the largest in existence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Electricity in War is the subject of an article by Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., in *Scribner's Magazine* for October. He shows how the successful experiment of introducing electricity on board of the *Trenton* has been followed by the development of wonderfully compact electrical machinery, especially designed to meet the peculiar conditions of life on board a man-of-war. We have also electrical "search-lights," of 25,000-candle power, which can be used as well for signalling over a distance of sixty miles at sea; lights for carrying on operations under water; a telephonic apparatus for detecting torpedoes and mines; lights to illuminate the sights of guns at night, and arrangements for firing the guns by electricity; electric fuses and electric logs; electric range finders. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of torpedoes, and other electric motors are to follow. "The development of electricity is so rapidly progressing that no limit to its future naval applications can now be assigned," Lieut. Hughes's article is followed by one on "Electricity in Land Warfare," by John Mills, 1st Lt. C. E., U. S. A. He describes its applications to ballistics, to field telegraphing and telegraphing from balloons; to discovering the wounded on the battlefield by means of search-lights; to exploding torpedoes under water and mines underground. Eighteen effective illustrations illustrate the text of these two excellent articles.

R. S. Zogbaum has a double-page illustration in *Harper's Weekly* for Sept. 28, entitled, "Cavalry on the March—Danger Ahead."

Gen. Ordway, commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has recently issued a handy "Manual of Guard Duty" and "Whistle Signals for Skirmish Drills." The latter is the work of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmonds, 1st Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Militia.

BRITISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The *London Engineer* has more than once sharply criticised the Admiralty for its policy in dealing with the machinery of war-ships. The business of reducing the weight, limiting the dimensions and augmenting the power of the machinery of these ships has, it thinks, been overdone. The persistent breaking down of marine engines and boilers in the navy has at last alarmed the authorities, and the flat has gone forth that weights and dimensions are to be increased. This has come none too soon. Before the magnificent Spithead fleets have begun their mimic warfare, several vessels have broken down. They all depend, more or less, on forced draught for speed, and forced draught plays havoc with the boilers. "All that we have urged on this point has come to pass," says the *Engineer*, "and more; and it is greatly to be feared that the fleet are only at the beginning of their trouble."

Only the other day, for example, a small explosion took place in the boiler-room of one of our fast war-ships. Five firemen were badly hurt, burned and scalded. One had to be sent to the hospital on shore. So great is the risk run, that a man is now stationed on deck to watch the funnel tops for an escape of steam, that he may warn those in the fire-room below. The efficacy of such a precaution may be well doubted. The firemen are demoralized; they feel that when forced draught is on they risk momentarily a dreadful and entirely unnecessary death. That until forced draught was introduced into the Navy there was very little trouble from leaking tubes, and that even now boilers worked without forced draught may be trusted not to break down. Failures are due to a combination of conditions all operating to the same end. The boilers are too weak for forced draught; that is the case in a nutshell.

The trouble is due entirely to a studied neglect of the practice of engineers in the mercantile marine. It has been assumed that the owners and superintending engineers of such companies as the White Star, Cunard, Royal Mail, Peninsular and Oriental, etc., etc., really do not know their business.

The conditions under which a ship-of-war is worked are, we are often told, wholly different from that obtaining in an Atlantic passenger steamer. This is true to a certain extent; but the engines and boilers do not know anything about it; they cannot tell whether they are propelling the *Etruria* or the *Sharpshooter*. Steam has no respect for admiralty rules or martial law. That the admiralty begins to realize this fact is proved by the order that boilers of a given power may in future be increased by 20 per cent. in weight. That would just about bring them up to the mercantile marine safest standard.

ECHOES FROM CAMP CROOK.

THE *Omaha Bee* having made some adverse criticisms concerning the military instruction at Camp Crook, the *Republican* quotes an Army officer as saying: "What I believe to have been the source of all this exposure of spleen on the part of the *Bee* reporter was because he was not offered the use of a tent and other conveniences, and because General Brooke would not allow the sutler, a relative, to follow the Army on the six days' march with 15 wagon loads of beer. Had the beer gone along the campaign would have ended in a total failure. A vast amount of money was expended in getting all these troops together, and General Brooke felt the responsibility pressing upon him to make the encampment a success. He worked very hard, and he had a right to expect the same from others. He did the right thing in prohibiting the selling of beer to the men just at that critical time. General Brooke being asked what he thought of the criticism, smiled and said: 'Criticism will not hurt anyone if it comes from a critic, but there is where one should be careful. You are in the newspaper business, for instance, and you would not consider it the thing for a blacksmith to come to your office and propose to give you instruction in the work connected with your business.'"

THE HEADS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PRESIDENT HARRISON will be required to appoint a number of heads of staff departments in the Army, and the system that he adopts will not only affect that branch of the public service of the officers actually selected, but by the precedents these appointments will set. There is a growing tendency to look upon the senior officer in the various corps as having a presumptive claim upon the succession, while viewed logically the presumption is exactly the other way. One object in raising the heads of these corps to the grade of brigadier general was to give them increased dignity and importance in view of the enlarged duties falling to them with the increased Army, and the other was to give the opportunity for selection and not to limit the choice to the elderly gentlemen whom longevity had drawn to the top of the list. The Quartermaster, the Ordnance, and the Medical Departments, were conspicuous examples of the effect of younger blood and of selection.

No President would feel for a moment that he should make the oldest colonel in the line the next brigadier-general, unless indeed he did so as a personal compliment to an aged man about to go into retirement. Looking at the public interests, he would select men to reward for past service who would also by their years and energy give reasonable hope of future vigorous service. President Grant once expressed himself to the effect that while in time of peace in such departments as the Pay, the Subsistence, and others where the duties are distinctly routine, long familiarity with old ways might be one reason for promotion by seniority, provided the senior was not personally objectionable, in the Scientific Corps, the Engineers, the Ordnance, the Medical, selection, as placing at the head relatively young men of intellectual and physical vigor and especially men able to keep their departments well abreast of the progress of the day, should be followed. There is no particular reason why a senior should not be selected merely because he is a senior, if he fills such requirements as noted, but evidently the first duty of the appointing power is to scan the list for an officer with honorable service in the line of his corps, and personal knowledge of its wants, with executive fitness and intellectual power, and with prospective vigor to devise and carry out his plans.

Military appointments, especially of staff heads, are in no sense rewards in the political field. Legislators and politicians have no intelligent knowledge of the capacity of individual officers; and however their recommendations might weigh in the civil arena, the presumption is that an officer used in such quarters has been making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, rather than pursuing his duty with an eye single to the public service.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL H. J. HUNT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SINCERELY hope and trust that the regular artillery regiments of the U. S. Army, will undertake to see that there is erected in this city, a fitting memorial to the late General Hunt, which memorial should, I think, take the form of a statue. At the same time I think that the volunteer artillery officers and enlisted men who served during the late "unpleasantness," might fittingly see to it that a memorial of some sort, either statue or obelisk, be erected upon the battle-field of Gettysburg. Or if this should be deemed inexpedient, then let the volunteers and regulars join forces and both contribute to a statue in Washington.

It seems to me that *esprit de corps* would stimulate this action, for thus far there is no statue in this city to any artillery general as such, and to no one of that arm of the Service could the honor be so fittingly decreed as to its master spirit who has just left us. We have statues and statues here, and are presumably to have more, but there is not a statue here now, nor likely to be for years to come, that represents or will represent one more worthy of the honor than is the modest, brave, and meritorious soldier, whose guns at Malvern Hill and Gettysburg did so much to achieve victory for the cause of his country.

A plain statue, unmounted, (we have too much of the man on horseback already,) would amply represent the feeling entertained of General Hunt by his confederates of the artillery, and this I should think there would be but little difficulty in securing.

DAVID FITEGERALD.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 24, 1889.

THE COUNTRY'S DEBT TO ERICSSON.

PROFESSOR CHARLES W. MACCORM, of the Stevens' Technological Institute, who was in the employ of Captain Ericsson as an engineer assistant at the time the first monitor was built, contributes to the *North American Review* for October, an article on Ericsson in which he says: He (Captain Ericsson) loved to do his own work in his own way, and his fertility of expedient was something marvellous; to quote his own words on another occasion, "If I ever got into a scrape, I know exactly how to get out of it;" and men unlike him, as most men are, were more likely than he to follow the lines laid down by others. He had said, "The 'Monitor' is mine," and his she was, in another and to him a far dearer sense; from turret to keel-plate, from rudder-shoe to anchor-well, every distinctive feature was the creation of his brain; every detail was stamped with the evidence of his handiwork. It was he who had planned the mechanism which had sulkily refused to obey his will, and he, or no man, should dictate the change which would reduce it to subjection. How much we owe this one instance of determined resolution it is not easy to say. It prevented a fatal delay at a momentous crisis, and was thus the cause of that unparalleled change in national feeling which followed, when in every hamlet it was told "The Ericsson Battery has saved the Union." It changed defeat into victory—victory which revolutionized naval warfare, wrung from England the reluctant admission, "Yesterday we had a great Navy; to-day we have but two warships worthy of the name," and compelled our own Government to exhibit a tardy confidence in the genius of the man whom it has persistently wronged.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE DESERTERS.

The lecture of Major Charles R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. A., before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, Sept. 27, was well attended, and his subject "Personal Identity as a Means of Recognizing Deserters," was listened to with deep attention by a large audience. Major Greenleaf has made a special study of the causes that lead to desertion, and also of the methods that are to be employed in eradicating the evil, and he is an authority upon the subject.

He said the subject of personal identity had been investigated by some of the most learned members of both the legal and medical profession, and while the conclusions reached by various scientific men are in a measure satisfactory, still the field for improvement is very great. Before explaining the system he had devised for the identification of soldiers who had deserted from the U. S. Army, he recounted the various systems now in vogue in France and elsewhere.

He then gave in detail his own plan, much of which has heretofore been referred to in the JOURNAL. It consists in part of the careful examination of the naked body. All marks found on the surface were to be marked upon the surface of a human frame outlined on paper, with a clear and concise description of each mark accompanying the paper when sent to the War Department at Washington. These were to be classified and arranged in alphabetical order, so that it would be possible to tell by easy reference whenever the same person presented himself as a recruit. Major Greenleaf did not claim his plan was perfection, but that during the two months it had been on trial in the Army, even with the imperfect system of examination in vogue, it gave promise of good results.

A general discussion followed the reading of the paper. Captain B. K. Roberts thought if all recruits would of their own free will consent to be marked the problem of stopping desertions would be solved. Colonel John Hamilton favored the compulsory marking system, and said he was the first Army officer to suggest the idea. General Martin D. Hardin said he was opposed to every idea suggested. "If you want to prevent desertions," said he, "make the soldier's life so pleasant that he won't care to desert."

Captain James Chester said that Major Greenleaf's plan would require scientific exactness to be of any use, and he was afraid the recruiting officers would have to be put through a school of training before they could do any work.

Among those present were observed Generals J. B. Fry, (who presided,) W. D. Whipple, M. D. Hardin, C. H. Tompkins, J. P. Hatch, T. W. Sweeney, Colonels J. J. Coppinger, A. Heger, John Hamilton and J. H. Janeway, Majors Randolph, Happersett, Middleton, Woodruff, Captains Chester, Roberts, Robinson, Lieutenants McClellan, Bush, Reilly, Guy Howard, Wheeler, Miley and several officers of the National Guard.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The new repeating rifle adopted for the Swiss infantry rearmament is called the Schmidt, its inventor being a colonel. Its cost will be about \$15, and the cartridges about \$13.50 per thousand. The number of rifles estimated for the infantry is 69,888 stand, besides 6,000 cavalry carbines. The landwehr will not for the present have the new arm.

The question of the value of smokeless powder is yet to be settled, and its ability to retain its properties under the ordinary conditions of storage is still in doubt. It is pretty well established that the French smokeless powder does not retain its peculiar character and energy. Added to this we have the best reason for believing that both France and Germany are earnestly experimenting to secure the best possible results with common gunpowder. In the United States these experiments have been prosecuted by private parties for more than three years, but in a manner so circumspectly quiet that but very few persons are aware of the fact. The ballistic results have been superior to those claimed for European compressed or chemical powders, and the smoke and noise comparatively insignificant.

The United States refuse to introduce the repeating rifle because they are in no immediate danger of going to war, and Russia refuses because she is in danger of war. Thus do extremes meet.

A Russian chemist has added another to the list of smokeless powders.

The final trials with repeating rifles, says the *Belgique Militaire*, have been made at Beverloo before the Commission, and three types have been retained—the Belgian Mauser, the Nagant, and the Mannlicher.

We hear that much indignation has been caused in military circles in Constantinople by the discovery that many of the Mauser repeating rifles supplied from Germany are imperfect and unfit for use. So serious is the matter that an officer has been despatched to Germany to make inquiries and remonstrate with the contractors.—*United Services Gazette*.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* reports that the Nobel Dynamite Company have signed an agreement with the German Government for the supply of a large quantity of smokeless powder.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, Oct. 2, the following were balloted for: Lieut. E. I. Grunley, 1st U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell; Capt. C. L. Sumberson, U. S. V., and H. P. Goodenow (by inheritance). After the business meeting, Lieut. J. J. Egan read a paper on "The Battle of Birch Coulee." Capt. Chas. Hobart, 3d U. S. Infantry, has been transferred to this commandery from California.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco, Oct. 2, the following were balloted for: Lieut. Col. J. Hyde and A. G. Bennett, U. S. V.; Major William Arthur, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. W. Kelly, U. S. V., and C. A. French, formerly Acting Volunteer Commander, U. S. N.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., Sept. 28, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War, directing the equipment of Battery C, 1st Art., as a mountain battery, General Orders No. 38, dated April 17, 1889, from this office, is revoked.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Fort Union and Albuquerque, N. M., Holbrook and Prescott Junction, Ariz., the Needles and Barstow, Cal. (S. O. 94, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster, Cheyenne, Wyo., will proceed to Omaha on public business (S. O. 87, Sept. 20, D. Platte.)

Leave for one year, from Oct. 1, is granted Capt. Charles R. Barnett, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service, Sept. 30, by operation of law, of Maj. Charles H. Hoyt, Q. M., is announced (S. O. 90, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John W. Fullman, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to the National Cemetery at Beverly, New Jersey, on public business (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 111, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

Comy. Sergt. William Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. John Voelker, for drunkenness on duty, at Fort Missoula, Mont., has been fined \$50, and will be confined to the limits of the post until Oct. 27, 1889.

Pay Department.

Maj. G. E. Glenn, chief paymr., will proceed upon public business to Tucson and other points in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 95, Sept. 20, D. Ariz.)

So much of S. O. 97, c. a., as relates to Maj. William H. Eckels, paymr., is revoked (S. O. 110, Sept. 24, D. Dak.)

Maj. Thaddeus H. Stanton will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal (S. O. 98, Sept. 28, Div. Mo.)

The troops at Fort McPherson, Ga., will be paid monthly hereafter (S. O. 224, Oct. 1, Div. A.)

Maj. W. F. Tucker, paymr., will pay troops at Ft. Meyer, Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe for current month (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith, surg., Medical Director, will proceed upon public business to Fort Grant (S. O. 95, Sept. 20, D. Ariz.)

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty in this Department, to take effect on his arrival at Fort Omaha, Neb., with the 2d Inf., to enable him to comply with S. O. 180, A. G. O. (S. O. 87, Sept. 20, D. Platte.)

Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Alden, Medical Director, will proceed from Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., to Fort Yates, Dak.; Forts Keogh and Custer, Mont.; Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; Forts Missoula, Shaw, Maginnis, Assiniboine and Camp Poplar River, Mont.; Forts Buford, Totten and Pembina, Dak., to make medical inspections of those posts (S. O. 110, Sept. 24, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George W. Adair, asst. surg. (Ft. Robinson, Neb.), to take effect Oct. 5, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days (S. O. 90, Sept. 25, D. Platte.)

The leave granted Maj. Benjamin F. Pope, surg., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days, to commence about Oct. 11, is granted A. A. Surg. H. E. McVay, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 222, Sept. 28, Div. A.)

Act. Asst. Surg. William M. Mew, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, N. Y., and Fort Monroe, Va., on business connected with the Surgeon-General's Office (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Maj. B. F. Rope, surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report to the C. O., Whipple Bks. A. T. (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

Surg. Wm. S. Tremaine is relieved from temporary duty at Ft. Leavenworth and will return to his home at Buffalo, N. Y., and report by letter to A. G., reverting to status of indefinite leave of absence on account of disability (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

Surg. John S. Billings is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 22 (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Surg. Eli McClellan and Joseph R. Gibson, and Act. Asst. Surg. S. M. Tully, will convene at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, to report upon nature and extent of physical disability of Lieut. James G. Fitch, Corps Engrs. (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. W. H. Newman, Hospital Corps, of Little Rock Barracks, for making false statements, has been fined \$40.

The Commanding General Dept. of the Missouri will grant a furlough for six months to Hopt. Steward Robert T. Roche, now on duty at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., will proceed from Willet's Point, N. Y., to New York City, on public business (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered, to take effect about Nov. 1: Maj. William A. Jones will transfer the duties in his charge to Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, and will proceed from Portland, Ore., to St. Paul, Minn., and relieve Maj. Charles J. Allen. Major Allen, on being relieved, will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and relieve Maj. Oswald H. Ernst of the duties pertaining to river and harbor works now in his charge. Capt. Thomas W. Symons is relieved from duty with the Engineer Commissioner of the

District of Columbia, and will proceed to Portland, Ore., and relieve Capt. Willard Young of the duties now in his charge. Captain Young will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and relieve Capt. William T. Russell of the duties now in his charge and as a member of the board of engineer officers on building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River. Captain Russell, on being relieved by Captain Young, will repair to Washington and report for duty to the Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 206 as directs 1st Lieut. Graham D. Fitch, C. E., to report for duty to Lieut.-Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., taking station at Chattanooga, Tenn., is revoked (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lt. Mason M. Patrick, and 2d Lieuts. Thomas H. Rice and Charles L. Potter are relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will respectively report for duty under the immediate orders of the officers named, as follows: Lieut. Patrick, to Captain William H. Bixby, C. E., Wilmington, N. C.; Lieut. Rice, to 1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., Savannah, Ga., and Lieut. Potter, to Capt. Philip M. Price, C. E., Montgomery, Ala. (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers, members of the Board of Visitors to the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, N. Y., will proceed there to make an inspection of the school: Col. Cyrus B. Comstock and David C. Houston, and Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., will proceed from New York City to Newport, R. I., on official business (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed from Oswego, N. Y., to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Marcus W. Lyon, Chief Ord. Officer will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 88, Sept. 23, D. Platte.)

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., on public business connected with the inspection of Gatling guns (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D. (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed from South Bethlehem to Thurlow, Pa., on public business and then rejoin station (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Henry Fox, U. S. A., who enlisted in 1852, and has been an ordnance sergeant since June 26, 1889, was retired for age, at his own request, Sept. 30.

Signal Corps.

Corpl. Herbert E. Wilkinson will proceed from Ft. Klamath, Ore., to Carson City, Nev., and assume charge of that station. 1st Class Private Henry F. Alciatore will proceed from Carson City, Nev., to Galveston, Tex., and report for duty as assistant to the observer in charge of that station (S. O. 109, Sept. 25, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. Frank Ridgway will proceed from Harrisburg, Pa., to Fort McHenry, Md., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Sig. Office.)

Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed from Washington to St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Kas., Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio, on public business (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, in addition to his duties in charge of the military telegraph lines in Arizona Territory and New Mexico, will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty in superintending the removal and reconstruction between Holbrook and Fort Apache, Ariz. Ty. of the line now operated between Prescott and Phoenix (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Wood's Holl, Vineyard Haven and Nantucket, Mass., and Narragansett Pier and Block Island, R. I. (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Richard A. Buchner, late Regt. Q. M. Sergt., 1st Cav., has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for one year for desertion and embezzlement.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdgrs., B, E, H, I, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Sergt. John Ruth, Troop G, Fort Bidwell, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. M. H. Barnum, to take effect about Oct. 9 (S. O. 64, Sept. 23, D. Tex.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Cecil Stewart is extended seven days (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., E, and I, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, J, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

Leave for four months, to commence about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Eugene B. Beaumont, A. I. G. (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va. G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Troop M is relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Lewis and take station (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, A. D. C., will pro-

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis (retired), died September 28, 1889, at St. Paul, Minnesota.
1st Lieutenant John Tyler (retired), died August 3, 1889, at Dearborn, Michigan.
1st Lieutenant Francis J. Patten, 21st Infantry, resigned September 28, 1889.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 30. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Melville A. Cochran, 5th Inf.; Major John V. Lauderdale, Surg.; Capt. George F. Towle, 10th Inf.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, and 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 64, Sept. 23, D. Tex.).
At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Oct. 2. Detail: Major John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav.; Capt. John N. Coe and William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Huston, Herbert Cushman, Henry B. Moon, Jr., and Edwin H. Wober, and 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill and Archibald A. Cavanaugh, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John D. L. Hartman and Edward Anderson, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wilson Chase, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Godfrey H. MacDonald, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 110, Sept. 24, D. Dak.).
At Fort Keogh, Mont., Oct. 2. Detail: Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; Capt. Javan B. Irvine, William Conway, and Will W. Daugherty, and 1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. King and Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Jones and Edward O. C. Ord, 2d Lieut. John H. Willis and William M. Swaine, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenhnm, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William A. Phillips, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 22d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 110, Sept. 24, D. Dak.).
At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 26. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. P. Wright, Med. Dept.; Chaplain J. B. McCleery; 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. E. Evans, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 130, Sept. 24, Dept. M.).

At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Major Thomas McGregor and Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Capt. Allyn Capron and Henry W. Hubbell and 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 2d Lieut. John A. Towers and Charles T. Menoher, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 84, Sept. 25, D. Cal.).

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 2. Detail: Col. Richard L. Dodge, Capt. Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, R. J. C. Irvine, Adj. and Richard M. Blatchford, 2d Lieut. Charles P. Ruse and Harry B. Lee, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 222, Sept. 28, Div. A.).

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Oct. 2. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capt. Lewis Smith and Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Califf and Henry R. Lemly, 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, and Adj. 2d Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Edgar Russell, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 222, Sept. 30, Div. A.).

The G. C. M. now in session at David's Island, N. Y., is dissolved, and the following court convened: Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf.; Capt. D. M. Scott, C. S.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Huttler, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Michael Glynn, Co. B, Battin. of Engrs., Sept. 27.
Ord. Sergt. Henry Fox, Sept. 30.
Sergt. Joseph Miller, Co. C, Battin. of Engrs., Sept. 30.

Leaves of Absence.—Leave of absence for the periods set opposite their respective names is granted the following named officers, to take effect from the date of being relieved from duty at Willets Point, New York: 1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., two months; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., 22 days; 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., two months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for the periods set opposite their respective names is granted the following named officers, to take effect from the date of being relieved from duty on the recruiting service: Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mears, 4th Inf., one month; Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., 15 days; Capt. Jas. M. Ropes, 8th Cav., three months; Capt. Jas. Miller, 2d Inf., 10 days; Capt. Frederick Thibaut, 6th Inf., 20 days; Capt. John Drum, 10th Inf., 15 days; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav., two months; 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Hutton, 8th Inf., 20 days; 1st Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, 9th Inf., 15 days (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.).

Duty Roster.—An officer, or an enlisted man, present at post, on special, extra or daily duty, returned to duty with his company, the Major General commanding the Army decides should always be placed at the foot of the roster for guard duty. (A. G. O., Sept. 14, 1889.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Gen. Greely, of the Signal Service, has written that it has been decided to maintain the military telegraph line from Fort Ringgold, at Laredo, to Brownsville. The line is of much service in the transmission of military despatches, and puts into communication with the outside world a territory over 200 miles in length, whose inhabitants are absolutely dependent upon it.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

The Baltimore Sun of Oct. 2 says: "The Secretary of War has not yet received the letters alluded to have been written by Gov. Fowle, of North Carolina, objecting to having Geronimo and his band of Apache warriors, now at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., quartered in his State, and suggesting that plenty of vacant land could be found for them in the Secretary's own State of Vermont. The War Department has not yet finally decided to send the Indians there, but any objection on the part of the Governor would undoubtedly keep them out."

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "The War Department has so far been firm to its promise that the allegations as to the mismanagement at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., would be fully investigated. The Court of Inquiry began operations Oct. 1. Senator Plumb has been an active advocate of a reform in the treatment of enlisted men, and he will continue to push it this winter. It would be most satisfactory if the investigation could be made by a

board of civilians, whose sympathies would be more with the enlisted men, and if the present investigations do not result in anything, Senator Plumb will propose a Congressional investigation."

LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

CAPT. J. W. POPE, commandant of the U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, has sent to the A. G. O. his annual report, dated July 30, 1889. Electric light has been put in the prison, a room for cooling meats added, the prisoners' bath-room enlarged, the library rearranged, a school-room fitted up, the steam heating and the draining system enlarged, a photographic apparatus for taking prisoners' likenesses has been purchased, and other improvements made. \$78,818.92 has been expended, against \$84,594.81 in the previous fiscal year. The actual cost to the Government of the articles named is as follows: Giving credit for scrap leather sold: Cavalry boots, \$3.41 per pair; campaign shoes, \$2.07 per pair; brass screwed boots, \$2.21 per pair; brass screwed shoes, \$1.63 per pair. After deducting cost of prison labor: Cavalry boots, \$2.92 per pair; campaign shoes, \$1.87 per pair; brass screwed boots, \$1.96 per pair; brass screwed shoes, \$1.55 per pair. The prison farm has yielded the largest crop ever produced, and its acreage extended by clearing wooded land. The health of the prison has been good, as well as the behavior of the prisoners, with the inevitable exception of a few vicious and intractable cases. Confining prisoners in isolated cells, with restricted diet, has been substituted for confinement in the dark cell. "The punishment is intended to effect its aim by monotony, and, without having any element of cruelty, is greatly dreaded by the worst prisoners. Three of the latter, who have served in States' prisons before, have applied to the War Department to be transferred to a penitentiary. Seven prisoners have escaped during the year. Eight were recaptured, this making a gain of one; several of those recaptured had escaped in former years."

NEW RECRUITING DETAIL.

SO FAR as notified the new officers of the recruiting detail have been assigned as follows:
Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., Baltimore, Md.
1st Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., Detroit, Mich.
Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav., Boston, Mass.
Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav., St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. Chas. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., Newark, N. J.
Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., 2d Inf., Cincinnati, O.
1st Lieut. H. E. Robinson, 4th Inf., Louisville, Ky.
1st Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., Augusta, Ga.
Capt. George Barrett, 10th Inf., Wheeling, W. Va.
Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 10th Inf., Cleveland, O.
Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf., N. Y. City (109 West st.).
Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th Inf., Albany, N. Y.
1st Lieut. J. McCa. Webster, 22d Inf., Chicago, Ill.
Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf., Providence, R. I.
1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., David's Island, N. Y. H.
Capt. Geo. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., Columbus Bks., O.
1st Lt. L. C. Allen, 16th Inf., Columbus Bks., O.
1st Lt. Geo. B. Walker, 6th Inf., Columbus Bks., O.

OKLAHOMA.

We referred last week to the excellent action of Capt. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Inf., and his men during recent election troubles at Oklahoma City. The Evening Gazette of Sept. 26 says: "Capt. Stiles is still the provost marshal of Oklahoma City. The result of the Inspector General's investigation is that the reports and charges against the captain are groundless, and his action in every instance is endorsed by the powers that be. In a telegram received last night from Camp Schofield Gen. Merritt says: 'The Commanding General congratulates you on your intelligent and discreet management of affairs, as reported by the Inspector General.' Capt. Burbank's company has arrived to reinforce Capt. Stiles. Instead of getting Capt. Stiles in the soup, the kickers, cranks and orankers have made him the recipient of a compliment from Gen. Merritt, and that means his official conduct will be endorsed and complimented clear through to the White House."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPT. HENRY W. HUBBELL arrived at the Presidio Sept. 20 to take command of Mountain Battery C, 1st Artillery. Major Thomas McGregor, commanding the 2d Cavalry Battalion, consisting of Troops A and K, came in from camp near Santa Cruz, Sept. 19, 1889. The 1st Artillery band met them as they came in and played some appropriate selections.

The new stables, gun sheds and necessary shop for the accommodation of Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, are in course of construction and will, perhaps, be finished about the middle of next month.

Two Light Batteries, E and K; one foot battery, H, and three companies of the 1st Infantry, A, D and K, are expected to come in from camp near Santa Cruz next Sunday, Sept. 22, 1889, which will increase this garrison to 12 organizations, viz: Field, staff and band; Batteries A, C, D, E, H, I and K, 1st Artillery; Cos. A, D and K, 1st Infantry, and Troops A and K, 2d Cavalry.

THE NEWS-LETTER SAYS:

The Friday afternoon concerts at the Presidio continue to be very attractive features at that post, drawing large audiences from town every week. After the return of the military from Santa Cruz weekly hops will be given at the Presidio, and judging of them in the past it needs no wizard to predict that they will be charming affairs, and are already eagerly looked forward to by our beaux and belles.

It is expected that by Dec. 1 Van Ness avenue will be extended to the bay and many other improvements made in and near Black Point and the Presidio.

Col. and Mrs. Langdon have left San Rafael, and are occupying their home at the Presidio.

Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Cecilia Miles have returned from Santa Cruz to Fort Mason.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT PREBLE, ME.

A MEETING of the Fort Preble Social Club was held Sept. 20, when the following were elected to carry out the amusement programme during the winter: P. Q. M. Sergt. J. T. McDermott, president; Comy. Sergt. Geo. R. Kemp, vice president; Sergt. M. P. Sanders, Bat. E, 2d Art., treasurer and secretary. Committee of Arrangements: 1st Sergt. Powers and Pvt. Weinger, Bat. E, 2d Art., and Master Charles F. McDermott; Floor managers, Prof. Mears, Bat. E, 2d Art.,

and Master Bass McDermott; Constitution and By-Laws: Sergt. Foster, Bat. E, 2d Art., and Mr. James Berrill. The always welcome soldiers' hop took place on the evening of Sept. 23. The evening was warm and the drill hall used for the dancing was very crowded, but these facts made no appreciable difference in the enjoyment of the dancers, an arctophone being the instrument used for the music, which was purchased by the members of Bat. E, 2d Art. During the enjoyment the commanding officer and officers of the command with their ladies visited the hall and wished us good luck in our undertaking. D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

LIEUTS. BLATCHFORD and Ruse have returned from the competition at Fort Niagara, while Lieut. Hirst and Weigel, now on a short visit to their homes in Philadelphia and New Jersey, will return on Oct. 19.

For some time past the post has been unusually dull, owing to the absence of the younger officers, who have been on duty at Niagara.

The society of the post mourns the loss of the charming Miss Barney, who has been spending the summer at the Earl House, Sackett's Harbor, and who has returned to her home in New York City.

Mr. Edgar Macklin, eldest son of Lieut. Macklin, is visiting in New York.

Lieut. Potter, C. E., of Willet's Point, N. Y. H., has been spending a few days on his return from the Division competition at Fort Niagara with Lieut. Blatchford and family. We are soon to lose two more valuable additions to the post: Mr. Frederick Paulding and Lieut. Weigel. Mr. Paulding leaves for New York, where he is soon to open the season with Jefferson at the Star Theatre. Mr. Weigel has been ordered to Bedloe's Island for duty with Co. B.

Gen. Tompkins and Col. Hughes, of Governor's Island, are again here to select a target range. P.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE BEE SAYS:

The 2d Infantry has returned from camp in excellent condition—bronzed as to the features of its members and weary as to their limbs, it may be, but in other respects, doing quite well.

Gen. Wheaton returns with an intensified glow of health and benediction upon cheeks and features. Major Butler found avoirdupois and adolescent blushes in the zephyrs and rations of Sowerby valley; Lieut. Kinzie, with his lungs so full of Robertsonian ozone, now finds enclosed apartments close and stifling; Lieut. Sarson's quartermaster duties impel him to bless the day the command left the field of the cloth of dust; Capt. Keller, majestic and stately, may now resume his favorite walk beneath the Linden; Capt. Dempsey returned to Omaha with a lustiness of heart which he never, under the same circumstances, experienced; Capt. Catley bestows a benediction on the flying wheels which whirled him to his haven of rest; Capt. Ames shares the feelings of those who feel that there is no place like home; Capt. Clark enjoys increased vigor as a consequence of his trip; Lieut. Rowell presents much fuller features and more bronzed cheeks than when he started testing; Lieut. Wilson, who commanded Co. B until relieved by Capt. Dempsey, intends immediately to undertake his compilation of the great camps of history; Lieut. Waring's robust constitution has in no way been impaired by the self-abnegation, the penitential diet and the Lenten rigidity of Sowerby; Lieut. Crisman's arduous duties as engineer have come to a close.

Lieut. Arrasmith, after his return from Iowa, whither he had been with his company to attend the encampments of the National Guard, asked to be assigned to his company at Camp Crook, and had his wishes gratified. He, too, returns with the vigor of a Spartan.

The band of the regiment feels in excellent spirits and takes pride in the commendation it received from the ladies at Robinson that it excelled all other bands in the angelic delicacy with which it played the music of the dance.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES SAYS:

The Board selected to investigate affairs at Jefferson Bks. is a good one. Whatever the result of the investigation may be, it is hoped that all the old timers at the barracks will be fired bodily.

The detail of Lieut. Almy, 5th Cav., for duty at the prison is a good one.

A board of officers has been convened by Gen. McCook to ascertain the names of the boys charged with causing damage to one of the officer's quarters. They were all sons of officers.

Lieut. Stevens, 6th Inf., is a recent visitor at the post, en route to Hot Springs, Ark., to assume the duties of quartermaster for the Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital, relieving Capt. Ingalls.

Lieut. Schindel, youngest son of Major Schindel, received a severe fall Tuesday. There is nothing serious, however.

Troop M, 6th Cav., left Sept. 26 for Fort Lewis, Col., on a special train over the Union Pacific. There is a general regret at the departure of this troop, both officers and men having made many friends here during its tour of duty of more than four years. Capt. Rafferty showed his kindness by giving all of his household effects on his departure to Fort Lewis, Col., to the colored cook.

The private horses of Lieut. Hammond, 8th Cav., arrived from Fort Meade Sept. 25.

Co. F, 10th Inf., is expected from Santa Fe next week.

Co. H, 6th Inf., leaves Sept. 30 for Fort Gibson.

Troop F, 2d Cav., ordered here from Vancouver Bks., will not return to that post until Oct. 8 from the field. It will be at least the latter part of October before it can reach here.

Capt. D. F. Stiles, 10th Inf., has been complimented by Gen. Merritt for his action with the troops under him during the recent trouble at Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Young, wife of Lieut. Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf., and child, have arrived from Detroit.

The late Lieut.-Col. D. H. Brotherton, U. S. A., was stationed at Fort Leavenworth while captain of Co. K, 5th Infantry, and many of the members of his old company live in Kansas City and Salt Creek Valley who will deeply regret their old commander's death.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Perin, youngest daughter of Col. Glover Perin, surgeon, retired, to Mr. E. A. Stryker, a young attorney of St. Paul, Minn., is announced. Within all probability a double wedding will occur in this family, as Miss Sophia Perin, whose engagement to Mr. J. Shepley has been announced, expects to be married also in December, the month decided upon for her sister's wedding. Both young ladies are well and favorably known here.

Chas. S. Hall, 13th Inf., came up Sunday from Ft. Sill, I. T. During his stay he is the guest of Lt. Rice, 7th Cav. He has a host of friends here, and all were more than glad to see him.

Co. H, 6th Inf., left Sept. 30 for Ft. Gibson. It has been stationed here since 1887 and much regret is expressed at its departure. Co. F, 10th Inf., arrived Sept. 30 from Santa Fe.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE EXPRESS SAYS:

Co. E, 19th Inf., left Fort Clark Sept. 23 on a march for this post and is expected to arrive here about Oct. 1.

Col. Wm. H. Jordan, 19th Inf., passed through San Antonio Sept. 21, en route to Columbus, Ohio. He was accompanied by his family.

1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., passed through San Antonio Sept. 24 en route to Washington.

Col. Geo. F. Towle and Lt. McIntyre left Sept. 26 for Ft. Clark on court-martial duty.

Lt. Geo. T. Langhorn, Troop C, 3d Cav., was in San Antonio Sept. 29, en route to Ft. Clark. His appointment fills the vacancy made by the promotion of Lt. Hearn.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardt.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. A riot having been reported at Navassa, the *Galea* was ordered by telegraph, Sept. 19, to that island for the protection of lives and property of American citizens.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander W. H. Whiting. Sailed from Navy-yard, New York, for Port au Prince, Oct. 1, with Minister Douglass and family on board. After landing the party, will return to New York.

OSSIPPE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. R. D. Evans. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. In dry dock at Norfolk, Va.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of R. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Montevideo, Sept. 1.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres last accounts.

European Station.—Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.

Mails should be addressed to care R. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. A cable announces her arrival at Holyhead, England, Oct. 1, 1889.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at New York Sept. 27. Inspected by the Board of Inspection and Survey Oct. 2.

The cruise just completed by the *Dolphin* has occupied nearly two years, during which she has travelled pretty much around the world. She left the West Indies February, 1888, and proceeded down the east coast of South America, touching at Buenos Ayres, through the Straits of Magellan, up the west coast, running in to Valparaiso, Callao and Panama, and finally to Mare Island Navy-yard, where she was docked, her bottom scraped and a careful examination made for any show of weakness. At San Francisco the *Dolphin* received final instructions to proceed to New York by way of China, the Suez Canal and Gibraltar Straits. From San Francisco the *Dolphin* ran first to Honolulu, next to Yokohama and Kobe, in Japan, Shanghai and Hong Kong, China, through the China Sea, made the Malacca Straits, touched at Singapore, ran through the Bay of Bengal, visited Calcutta, Ceylon, and from thence across the Arabian Sea to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Aden was visited, and after the passage of the Red Sea Suez followed, stopping at Port Said and Alexandria. The shores of Italy came in for a share of attention, and finally Gibraltar. On leaving Gibraltar the *Dolphin* joined the *Enterprise* at Plymouth, England, but the latter vessel received orders to proceed alone, while the *Dolphin* was instructed to be in the United States by Oct. 1. Throughout her whole voyage the *Dolphin*, it is claimed, proved herself a most seaworthy craft, and a comfortable one. Her machinery worked to perfection, and, judging from the remarks of officers and men, all hands are proud of "the first vessel of the new navy." The officers of the *Dolphin* are Commander F. F. Wilde; Lieut. Richardson Glover, Executive; Lieut. William A. Marshall, Navigator, and Lieut. Frank J. Milligan, Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Benson, Ensigns Wilson W. Buchanan and Edwards F. Leiper, Watch Officers; Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, Assistant Paymaster James H. Chapman, and Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Apia, Samoa.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Sept. 15.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. Arrived at Honolulu Aug. 2. Will soon sail from that port for San Francisco, as convoy for *Nipsic*.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan. At Callao, Peru, last accounts. Private advice state that she was to be in Honolulu Oct. 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Apia, Samoa, last accounts. Expected to sail soon for Navy-yard, Mare Island, with articles recovered from the wrecks of the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Arrived at Honolulu Aug. 2. Expects to sail early in October for San Francisco, under convoy of *Alert*.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Fahrenholt. Sailed Sept. 28, 1889, from Navy-yard, Mare Island, for Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Sept. 3.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama Sept. 3.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Intended to sail Sept. 4 for Kobe and Western Japanese ports, Chemulpo, Korea, and possibly Chefoo, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Kobe, Japan Sept. 3.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Zanzibar July 29, en route to Asiatic Station.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 28. Arrival daily expected at Newport.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 6, on practice cruise. Arrived at Madeira Sept. 5, having visited Fayal, Western Islands, which port she left Aug. 27. Will return to Newport about the middle of October.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltes. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island. Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Squadron of Evolution.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Has been assigned to the Squadron of Evolution.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Navy yard, New York. Has been assigned to the Squadron of Evolution.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York. Has been assigned to the Squadron of Evolution.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Has been assigned to Squadron of Evolution. At New York.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns, practice-ship, Commander C. D. Sigbee. Arrived at Naval Academy, from practice cruise, Sept. 28. Went out of commission Oct. 2.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Arrived at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Oct. 1. Will load with freight for the several yards.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleons). Commander H. F. Pickling. At Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. The *Pensacola*, now at New York Navy-yard, will convey the solar eclipse expedition to St. Paul de Lorando. Orders have been issued to have her ready for sea in all respects by Oct. 10. It was originally intended to have the *Baltimore* make the trip, but it has been found impossible to get her ready in season.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. To be overhauled and later continue survey on coast of Lower California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Left Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, Aug. 8, for a cruise to the eastward, in vicinity of whaling fleet.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Point Barrow, Aug. 8, reports the movements of that vessel since July 8, as follows: After leaving St. Michael's July 10, visited Port Clarence, Alaska, and found twelve of the whaling fleet and two other vessels at anchor. The ship *Ameria*, with coal and stores for the fleet, not having arrived, proceeded on the 18th as far as St. Lawrence Island to search for her. Thence to Cape Prince of Wales. Learned since arrival at Point Barrow that the *Ameria* reached Port Clarence on July 19. Made hydrographic examinations in the vicinity of Prince of Wales anchorage. Leaving that place, passed through Behrings Strait and reached Cape Blossom, Kotzebue Sound, July 22, and anchored off Cape Sabine 27th. Examined the mouth of Pitmegea River. Encountered but little ice between that place and Point Barrow, where she arrived July 29. Found in port the revenue steamer *Bear* and a few whalers. Capt. Healy had selected a site for the refuge station. All the facilities of the *Thetis* were placed at his command. Under his supervision the stores and materials were landed, the house then being well under way. The boats and men of the whaling fleet also rendered considerable assistance. The house is practically furnished and inhabitable. As the *Bear* would remain there, the *Thetis* would leave on the 8th for a short cruise to the eastward, where the whaling fleet is actively cruising, so as to render any assistance necessary and then return to Point Barrow. The whaling fleet in the vicinity numbers in all 37 vessels, 10 being steamers. Fifteen are cruising to the eastward of Point Barrow. The remainder are at anchor off the point or within its neighborhood. The weather exceptionally good. From information obtained the season is almost, if not quite, as open as last year. As the refuge station may now be considered as established the *Thetis* would devote her time to the Arctic Ocean, cruising principally in the vicinity of the whaling fleet and return south at the end of the season. All well aboard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, apt. Wm. Whitehead, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably be put out of commission and used as a coal hulk at Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajaz*, *Catakill*, *Canonious*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr.

Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished, for service as a nautical schoolship.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

MAYOR FITLER, of Philadelphia, has already received generous contributions towards the fund for presenting a gift to the new cruiser *Philadelphia*.

The Navy Department is having a number of the Franklin life-buoys, the invention of Naval Constructor Hiebhorn, made at the Portsmouth Navy-yard for use on the new cruisers.

The German Government has placed to the credit of the Navy Department the sum of 32,000,000 marks, 14,000,000 on account of vessels now in course of construction and 18,000,000 as the first appropriation toward the building of two new ironclads, three cruiser corvettes, one cruiser and three dispatch boats.

On the arrival of the corvette *Olga* at Kiel recently Prince Henry of Prussia went out to meet her, and returned on board the ship. The citizens of Kiel have also arranged to give a banquet in honor of the crews of the *Olga* and the two ships lost at Apia. Prince Henry gave them all a hearty welcome in the name of the Emperor, who, he said, loved as his own sons such brave men.

GLOWING accounts come from Spain of the trial of the *El Peral*, submarine boat. Señor Peral is said to have handled his craft with admirable skill, maintaining a speed of six miles an hour for three hours. Blank torpedoes were fired with success at a range of 600 yards, and at the conclusion of the trials the boat returned intact to harbor and laid up at the arsenal. She was received with great demonstrations of delight upon her entry into harbor.

The Italians have tried three screws in the torpedo ram *Gulio* and definitely abandoned them, finding that two screws give equally good results. The first vessel of the new type, the *Misewa*, now building, is to have two triple-expansion engines and collective horse power of rather more than the collective horse power of the three pairs of engines formerly fitted. These boats are considered to be stiffer and better designed in every way than those of the same class in the English navy.

The Franklin life-buoy designed by Constructor Hiebhorn was recently given a trial from the bridge between the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard and the constructor's house on Seavey's Island, which was witnessed by a number of the officers attached to the yard. The buoy was hung from the railing of the bridge, and upon being detached dropped into the water. One of the crew of the U. S. S. *Leyden* jumped into the water and swam to the buoy, and quickly demonstrated that it was a complete success. The buoy is so arranged that it displays lights upon each side immediately upon touching the water, which makes it very valuable at night. The officers present were delighted with the test.

The Engineer says: "Atlantic racing has risen to the dignity of an art developed and aided by all the resources of science, guided, modified, and utilized by men of profound practical knowledge based on accumulated experience. The hulls of such ships as the *Teutonic*, the *Etruria*, the *City of New York*, or the *Columbia* have been designed not only to slip through the water with the least possible effort, but to withstand the worse assaults of sea and wind. Within they are palaces, without they are castles. Their engines and boilers are the most perfect as well as the most gigantic examples of steam machinery. They are sailed by men to whom the Atlantic is as well known as Fleet street to a policeman. In their engine rooms are men who have absolutely nothing left to learn in the art and mystery of getting the last foot-pound of useful work out of their machinery. Keen rivalry prompts the driving of these great ships across the ocean as fast as they can possibly go. The struggle has attained a magnitude which renders it a new thing in the history of steam navigation; while the results obtained exalt the British and Irish shipbuilders head and shoulders above their rivals in other portions of the world."

The sudden and wholly unexpected detachment of Comdr. E. M. Shepard from the command of the *Kearsarge* when that vessel was upon the point of sailing for Hayti has been the occasion of much comment and seems in danger of being seriously misunderstood. The following are the facts in the case: When Comdr. Shepard was informed that his vessel would take Mr. Douglass and his family to Hayti he naturally began to consider in what way he could make them comfortable in his very restricted quarters. That he should give up his personal stateroom to them was a matter of course, as it was also that they should have the attendance of his servant and the use of all accommodations afforded by the ship. But much besides this was needed to make them comfortable. An officer living alone on shipboard does not have an outfit of bed and table linen, for instance, sufficient to accommodate a family of four people for several weeks, and in cases where officers are called upon to care for passengers who have an official character it is customary to allow the purchase by the paymaster of such articles as may be needed for their comfort. Comdr. Shepard wrote to the Secretary of the Navy asking to be informed who would furnish the necessary articles in this case, expecting, no doubt, to receive a reply authorizing the paymaster to expend whatever sum might be needed. Instead of this reply he received telegraphic orders detaching him from his command. The incident is unfortunate for the Service, inasmuch as it is certain to be misconstrued by many ill informed people into a manifestation of that spirit of aristocracy which they are fond of ascribing to naval officers; but it is certain that no one who knows Commander Shepard will believe that he was actuated by any such spirit, or that his letter to the Department was meant in any other way than as a natural and proper request for authority to provide suitably for the comfort of his official guest.

The plans and specifications for a new 3,000-ton steel cruiser, to be built as soon as possible, were received by Acting Commander Merriman, Sept. 27, 1889, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL WALKER is working industriously to have the ships of the new squadron of evolution fitted out and in all respects ready for sea by Nov. 1, on which date he is positively anxious to sail from New York.

THE Board of Inspection, Commo. Skerrett president, having reported to Secretary Tracy that the gunboat *Petrel* complies with all contract requirements, the formal acceptance of that vessel will follow as soon as the bureau chiefs have endorsed the report.

A DISPATCH from Washington, Oct. 2, states that a number of more or less energetic protests have been filed with the President within the last few days regarding the removal of Lieut. J. J. Hunker, U. S. Navy, from the post, created by the last Congress, of Superintendent of New York Harbor.

The new dry dock now in course of erection at the New York Navy-yard is rapidly approaching completion. The contract calls for the completion of the dock on or before Oct. 15, but owing to innumerable and unforeseen obstacles, it is said, the structure will not be finished for some months to come.

LIEUT. LUCIEN YOUNG is the latest choice of Philadelphia for the command of the schoolship *Saratoga*, and as that officer is willing to accept all that remains to settle this much talked of matter is an order from Secretary Tracy making the detail. This question the Secretary is now considering, and if it is found that he can legally order an officer with the rank of lieutenant to command a vessel of this class the order will be forthcoming.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 27.—Lieutenant Martin E. Hall, to the Pensacola.

Gunner Charles B. Magruder, to duty at the Ordnance Dock, Navy yard, New York.

Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, to the receiving ship *Wabash*.

Ensign Chas. S. Ripley, to duty as an instructor in Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla.

Captain R. F. Bradford, upon being relieved from the command of the Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to special duty in connection with preparation of the Philadelphia for sea.

SEPT. 30.—Surgeon George F. Winslow, to duty at the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.

Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, to examination for promotion.

Gunner Andrew Harmon and Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, to appear before retiring board.

Oct. 3.—Commander Silas W. Terry, to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

Lieut. Commander George C. Reiter, to the command of the U. S. S. *Ranger*.

Lieutenant L. Lowery Reamey, to the Asiatic Station, per steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco, Oct. 26.

Carpenter E. W. Smith, to the receiving-ship *Franklin*, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Detached.

SEPT. 27.—Commander C. D. Sigsbee, from command of the Constellation Oct. 30, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander John F. Merry, from the Michigan and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash* as executive.

Lieut. Commander W. T. Swinburne, Lieutenants Wm. F. Low, T. R. Howard, T. M. Potts and J. M. Orchard, Ensigns E. E. Capehart, Harry Phelps and John Hood, Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon and Asst. Surgeon C. H. T. Lowmes, from the Constellation and ordered to the Naval Academy Oct. 30.

Assistant Paymaster John S. Carpenter, from the Constellation Oct. 30 and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Gunner Joseph Smith, from the Ordnance Dock, Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty in charge of Naval Magazine, Ellis Island, N. Y.

Gunner Wm. W. Carter, from the Naval Magazine, Craney Island, Va., and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy yard, Washington.

Gunner Cornelius Crown, from duty at the Naval Magazine, Craney Island, Va.

Lieutenant C. C. Cornwell, from the receiving-ship *Wabash* Oct. 8, and ordered to the St. Mary's as executive, Oct. 10.

Lieutenant W. M. Wood, from the St. Mary's, Oct. 10, and granted leave for one year.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister, from the Independence and ordered to the Chicago.

Lieutenant James H. Oliver, from the Naval War College and ordered to the Kearsarge, Sept. 30.

SEPT. 30.—Lieutenant Charles E. Vreeland, from Office of Naval Intelligence, Oct. 25, and ordered to duty on Coast Survey.

Lieutenant Jesse M. Roper, from the Naval War College and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Oct. 2.—Chief Engineer W. S. Smith, from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for duty in connection with the preparation of the cruiser *Charleston* for sea.

P. A. Engineer R. W. Galt, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Marion, Asiatic Squadron, per steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco for Yokohama, Oct. 26.

Ensign Harry A. Field, from the Nipsic, Aug. 20, and from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, when able to travel, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet George L. Fermier, from the Naval Academy and granted leave of absence until Oct. 20.

Oct. 3.—Commander F. A. Cook, from the *Ranger* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to temporary duty as inspector of ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works and at the Standard Steel Castings Works, Thurlow, Pa.

Lieutenant Clifford H. West, from the Asiatic Station, Jan. 1, 1890, and granted four months' leave

of absence, with permission to remain abroad during that period.

Leave.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Baker, granted leave for one year from Oct. 2, with permission to go abroad.

Pay Director Frank C. Cosby, granted leave for one year from Oct. 10, with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Driggs, granted leave for six months from Oct. 1.

Leave of absence of Ensign W. B. Hoggatt has been extended until Dec. 15.

Resigned.

Naval Cadet E. G. Russell, to take effect Sept. 28.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, U. S. Marine Corps, detached from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and ordered to the Marine Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

THE event of the week in naval circles is the formation of a squadron of evolution comprising the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Yorktown*, with Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as commander-in-chief. While it has been predicted for some time past that Commodore, now acting rear admiral, Walker would soon float his flag from the *Chicago* as commanding officer of one of the squadrons, probably the European, and that a squadron of evolution would naturally follow the recent maneuvering trials with new vessels, the publication of the following order nevertheless caused some surprise, both in and out of the Navy.

Sir: You will proceed to the Navy-yard at New York confer with the commandant, and hoist your flag on board the *Chicago* as an acting rear admiral, commander-in-chief of the squadron of evolution. You will prepare the squadron for sea with all proper dispatch, and when in all respects ready you will sail for Europe and assume command of the European station until further orders. The squadron will for the present consist of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Yorktown*, to which the *Enterprise* will be added upon your arrival within the limits of the European station. When you have hoisted your flag you will return to Washington and temporarily resume your present duties in the Navy Department.

BENJ. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

Acting Rear Admiral Walker, with characteristic promptness, formally assumed command of the squadron at the New York Navy-yard on Wednesday morning last amid the usual ceremonies, and the *Chicago* is now flying his flag. He is now in Washington preparing to turn the Bureau of Navigation and office of detail over to his successor and looking after matters connected with the fitting out of the new squadron. It is uncertain when the new fleet will be underway, as there is considerable work in the way of fitting out, and many important preliminaries requiring the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, who has still a number of bureau matters which will require his presence in Washington for some weeks yet. In view of all that is to be done, and in the light of customary delays in such matters, it is not likely that the new fleet will sail for Europe much before Jan. 1. The full programme of the cruise and the orders of instruction to be issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron have not yet been mapped out. In a general way, however, it is settled that Lisbon will be the first objective point and from thence the fleet will proceed to Cadiz and Gibraltar, along the coast of Spain and France toward Villefranche. The orders for evolutionary operations will, it may be depended, call for a comprehensive course of instruction involving a large amount of work of both officers and men, which forbodes a vast improvement in the training system of our Navy.

With a fleet of four modern vessels, the first of our new Navy in foreign waters, commanded by one of the ablest officers in the Service, it will be interesting to hear the comments of our neighbors across the water.

HORSE POWER OF THE BALTIMORE.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, states that the horse power calculated from the indicator cards, taken during the recent official trial of the *Baltimore* falls short of that required by contract. The contract calls for 9,000 horse power. The indicator cards, as computed, it is said, show 8,968. The boilers were intended to carry 135 pounds of steam pressure, but, as the high speed tended to make the boilers prime, the pressure was reduced to 120 pounds, and slowing down was resorted to to prevent priming. The board paid little attention to the speed, but, after working out the horse power, think that the high speeds reported were probably incorrect.

MR. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, son of the ex-Secretary of War, was married at Lenox, Mass., Oct. 3, to Miss Thoron. It was a brilliant affair.

THE death of Major Blunt promotes Capt. J. F. Lord, now on duty at Governor's Island, to major and creates another vacancy for a captain.

CAPTAIN LOUIS R. STILLÉ, 231 U. S. Inf., of Fort Brady, Mich., who is visiting friends in Philadelphia, has had his leave extended one month.

MISS AGNES T. HOLABIRD, daughter of Gen. S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, was married, Sept. 28, at Berlin, Germany, to Professor Paul von Kurowsky.

ADDITIONAL 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerret, 21 Art., now at Fort Adams, has been promoted 2d Lieutenant of Battery G, 1st Art., at Alcatraz Island, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. Ben Johnson, resigned.

CAPTAIN W. A. KIRKLAND, U. S. N., who has been temporarily residing at Purdy's Station, New York, is now located at 45 West 105th st., New York City.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN A. HENDERSON, U. S. N., has returned to the United States, and is at his old home, Lemont, Centre County, Pa.

LIEUTENANT W. B. CAPERTON, U. S. N., has been on a visit to his home in Tennessee.

A GREAT DAY AT WEST POINT.

THE presentation of the portraits of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, by Mr. Geo. W. Child, has been the occasion of one of the most interesting gatherings known in the history of the Military Academy. The weather was perfect, the company distinguished, the presentation address by Gen. Horace Porter, and the reply by Col. J. M. Wilson, Superintendent of the Academy, were, both of them, most admirable in their way, and the few remarks made by Gen. Sherman, in response to an enthusiastic call upon him, was full of feeling and the sentiment of the occasion. It was an historic scene, and one which will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. We cannot undertake to give a verbatim report of the speeches. After narrating the circumstances attending the gift Gen. Porter said of Grant:

If there is one word which describes better than another the predominating characteristic of his nature, that word is loyalty. He was loyal to his friends, loyal to his family, loyal to his country and loyal to his God. This trait naturally produced a reciprocal effect upon those who were brought into relation with him and was one of the chief reasons why men became so loyally attached to him.

Of Sherman and Sheridan he said:

He has shown himself possessed of the highest characteristics of the soldier, bold in conception, self-reliant, demonstrating by his acts that "much danger makes great hearts more resolute," prompt in decision, unshrinking under grave responsibilities, fertile in resources, quick to adapt the means at hand to the accomplishment of an end, possessing an intuitive knowledge of topography, combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, unwavering in patriotism, of unimpeachable personal character, of a physical constitution which enabled him to undergo every hardship incident to an active campaign. It is no wonder that he has filled so large a measure of military greatness, that he stands in the front rank of the world's great captains.

No name connected with the Army inspires more genuine enthusiasm, appeals more to our sentiment or more excites our fancy than that of the wizard of the battlefield, Philip H. Sheridan. The personification of chivalry, the incarnation of battle; cheering, threatening, inciting, beseeching, inspiring all men by his acts, he roused his troops to deeds of individual heroism unparalleled in the history of modern warfare.

Col. Wilson's reply, in delivery as well as matter, was worthy of the occasion, and would have done credit to an orator by profession. He said:

Mr. Childs: In the name of the United States Military Academy, I accept these splendid portraits of the trio of heroes to whom our country is so much indebted for its grandeur and unity. It is particularly appropriate that you, one of the ablest leaders in that profession which is surely kindred to that of arms, the press of the nation, should present to this, their alma mater, the portraits of these eminent men. The power of the press is to day felt throughout the civilized world. It is the press that urges us to "do noble deeds, not dream them all day long." It is men like you who are leading these magnificent armies of the press in peace, that are reducing the Malakoffs of vice and Bedans of evil. In the name of the Military Academy I thank you for this generous and noble gift, and may I not express the hope that to prove to those who come after us "that peace hath its victories as well as war," we are long may see upon these walls, among the portraits of these eminent soldiers, that of the able, upright, philanthropic, conscientious, Christian citizen, that generous, true-hearted man, Mr. George W. Childs.

A review preceded the unveiling, and a reception followed it in the evening at the house of Col. Wilson. Col. Michael Sheridan was present as the representative of his deceased brother. Mr. Child was present with a party of friends from Philadelphia. From New York came Collector Erhardt, Surgeon Cooper, District Attorney Mitchell, Ex-Postmaster General James, and others, including many ladies. The Secretary of War, Gen. Van Vliet, Col. Barr, Lieut. Bigelow, with other officers, represented the Army; Capt. Chadwick, and other officers of the *Yorktown*, the Navy. Most of the South American and Central American States sent representatives in the person of delegates to the International Conference. The speaking was preceded by brief prayers by Chaplain Postlethwaite.

There will be strong influences at work during the coming session to secure a transfer of the Revenue Marine Service from the control of the Treasury to the Navy Department, and the officers of this service have begun early and are working hard to bring about this result. For the first time since the project was first agitated they are working in unison with the Secretary of the Navy.

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., has been assigned to special duty in the Navy Department, as assistant to the Judge-Advocate General of the Navy.

HONOLULU papers received by the *Alameda*, Sept. 28, 1889, note the arrival there of Admiral L. A. Kimberly from Samoa. The Admiral on landing went to the United States Legation, where he was met by a large number of American residents and given a reception. An address and resolutions were presented, which led to Admiral Kimberly's presence at Samoa, and also incidents of the disastrous storm there last March.

COMMODORE J. L. SKERRETT and family are located for the month of October at Eton Cottage, Fortress Monroe, Va. The Commodore is spoken of for the next commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H.

CAPTAIN ROBERT F. BRADFORD has reported at Philadelphia for duty in connection with the preparation of the cruiser *Philadelphia* for sea, which vessel he will command on her cruise.

THE crew of the U. S. S. *Chicago* will give a farewell ball on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, at Webster Hall, 11th street, New York City.

COMMANDER E. M. SHEPARD, recently detached from the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, is with his family at New London, Conn.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SELFIDGE, who spent the greater portion of the past summer at Jamestown, R. I., has returned to his old quarters, No. 6 Mount Vernon street, Boston.

LIEUTENANT F. E. BEATTY, U. S. N., has left Washington for a month's vacation. His travels will extend as far West as Dakota.

THE attack of a position requires the most rapid march, and the space to be passed over being often bristling with obstacles, the troops should always be formed in column by battalions.—Marmont.

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A CORRESPONDENT asks us to give prominence to
the following, for, says he, it is too often the case
that the prisoner in the guardhouse has a much
better time of it, in every respect, than the soldier
at his duty: "Guardhouses should not be made com-
fortable resting places for the indolent, shiftless and
intemperate tramps who have smuggled themselves
into the Army. If they are made such, what incen-
tive is left the faithful soldiers who have not only
their own share of work to do in the way of guard
and drills, but have extra work thrown on them by
the idle and worthless, who evade their military
duties by becoming inmates of the guardhouse?"

It is understood that Commodore J. S. Skerrett
will be ordered to command the Portsmouth, N. H.,
Yard, to take the place of Captain Wm. P. Brad-
ford, who has been ordered to duty in connection
with the fitting out of the new cruiser *Philadelphia*,
which vessel he will command when finally ready
for sea.

A MEETING of representatives of various women's
organizations was held in Washington, Sept. 27, to
take preliminary steps towards erecting a suitable
memorial to the memory of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE London correspondent of the New York
Times writes: "Sir Charles Dilke has returned from
a visit to Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe convinced that
there is no present prospect of war. He says Russia
is the only power which could begin fighting, and
Russia knows perfectly well that she is not ready
for war. In his view, which is by all odds the true-
st and best informed opinion not muzzled by an
official place to be had in Europe, matters will drift
along much as they have for the past few years
until Russia has got her railways, troops, fleet, and
armament in a condition which will seem to war-
rant aggression. Until that time he thinks there
will be no treaty of alliance with France, simply be-
cause Russia would enter into no compact which
would put it in somebody else's power to force her
hand."

THE New York Times, referring to the severe
sentence of ten years' imprisonment recently im-
posed by the highest military court in Mexico upon
the two officers who were found guilty of crossing
the Rio Grande into Texas in search of a deserter,
says: "Ten years ago the two countries were almost
at war over grievances of this sort. The hunting of
Mexican deserters on American soil will receive a
decided setback from the sentence just pro-
nounced."

THE General George B. McClellan Memorial Asso-
ciation of Philadelphia has issued an appeal for
subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a
monument "in commemoration of the virtue and
patriotism of Gen. George B. McClellan." John D.
Worman is President of the association, and John
Welsh is Treasurer.

ARMY LONGEVITY CLAIMS.

THE delay of the Second Comptroller in acting upon the Watson longevity claims is at last explained. He long since determined that the action of his predecessor in creating a hiatus of three years in computing time for longevity allowance was an indefensible one, but he has come to a further conclusion in the matter of paying the claims that seriously jeopardizes their early settlement. He holds that the accounting officers cannot, in the light of section 191, R. S., take up and settle these accounts, or at least those which had settlements under the Tyler and Morton decisions. The section referred to provides that—

The balances which may from time to time be stated by the Auditor or Comptroller of the Treasury upon settlement of public accounts shall not be subject to be changed or modified by the heads of departments, but shall be conclusive upon the Executive branch of the Government and be subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts.

A subsequent decision of the Supreme Court has so far modified this provision as to allow the reopening of cases where arithmetical errors have been discovered and upon the filing of new evidence. The Watson claims, the Comptroller holds, do not come within these two exceptions to the section quoted. They are the result of a manifest error in the interpretation of law, in his opinion, and he is in doubt whether such conditions constitute a third exception to Sec. 191, R. S. In view of this doubt and the large amount of money involved the Comptroller has preferred to move slowly in the matter. To assist him in reaching a conclusion, some weeks ago, he asked the Attorney General for an opinion on the points just mentioned. The fact that it has not yet been rendered accounts for the delay in action upon these claims. In the opinion of attorneys the Comptroller's object in calling for the views of the Attorney General is more for the purpose of dividing the responsibility for the allowance of the claims, than because of any serious doubt as to his legal right to undertake the settlement of them. There are already plenty of precedents for such a course.

Indeed, a contrary decision would be directly against the practice of all the departments, especially that of the Comptroller's Office. Previous Attorney-Generals have also held that the provision of law in question applied to heads of departments only and not to accounting officers. In the light of the very strong arguments against the points raised by Comptroller Gilkerson, the several attorneys and others in Washington interested in the Watson claims are confident that the Comptroller's ultimate action will be favorable to the claimants.

Anticipating such an outcome, Mr. R. McMahon, late Deputy Second Comptroller, has recently compiled the following estimate of the number of claims arising under the decision:

During the period from 1800 to 1876, inclusive, there were admitted to the Military Academy 5,721 cadets. During same period there were promoted to commissions in the Army 2,640 cadets. From 1877 to 1879, inclusive, 184 cadets graduated and entered the Army as commissioned officers. The period of service covered by the Watson decision is from July 5, 1839, to February 24, 1881, inclusive, and nearly all the officers or heirs of officers of the Army who served during that period, who had previously served as cadets or as enlisted men, will have a claim under the Watson decision, except possibly some who only served as officers during the period from March 2, 1867, to July 14, 1870, inclusive, and excepting those who never served otherwise than as general officers and those who are debarred by Sec. 3480, Rev. Stat., i. e., those who left the Army prior to April 14, 1861, to go into the rebellion. It is understood that many cadets who did not graduate subsequently received appointments in the Army and during the war many promotions were made from the ranks to commissions in the Army. Thus arise not less than 4,000 valid claims under the Watson decision. These cases will involve amounts varying from a mere trifle to \$2,500 and more. In the Auditor's Office the number is not estimated so high. It is thought that there will be about 2,250 claims of Regular Army officers and their heirs, representing about a million and a half dollars. About 1,200 have already been filed.

OFFICIAL orders of this week make several

changes in the stations of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October contains a report on recent progress in surgery, by W. W. Keen, M. D., showing the astonishing advance made in recent years in this department of medicine, due chiefly to two things, the introduction of antiseptic methods and the experience acquired in laboratory work by experiments upon animals. Surgical fever, which was considered the almost inevitable concomitant of an operation, has become a thing of the past, and secondary hemorrhage is unknown. The temperature of a patient after an operation scarcely rises above the normal, he suffers but little pain, the primary union of the flaps of the wound is certain, the formation of pus is a rare accident and by the fifth or the tenth day, when the second dressing will be applied, the wound is well. The mortality in major operations has fallen from 54 per cent. to 3 or 4 per cent. at most, and that from compound fractures, which varied from 26 to 68 per cent., is practically nothing. Dennis, of New York, has a list of 900 cases of compound fracture without a single death from blood-poisoning. Of 446 patients with compound fractures, of which 385 were severe, he lost only two. Whereas wounds in the abdomen were, during our civil war, almost inevitably fatal, so little danger at present attends incision of the abdomen that it is often opened for the mere purpose of diagnosis or "exploratory operations." In a series of 1,000 cases, in which an English surgeon, Mr. Tait, opened the abdomen, he lost only 9.2 per cent., and in a second series of 1,000, only 5.3 per cent. The mortality of ovariectomy has been reduced from 50 per cent. to less than 4 per cent. Surgeons have successfully removed tumors weighing more than what was left of the patient's body. Four feet of the bowels have been successfully removed, the ends sewed together, and the patients have recovered. In numerous cases considerable portions of the liver, the whole of the spleen or the gall-bladder, or one of the kidneys, have been removed with a very large percentage of recoveries. Even the brain is out into now to remove tumors and clots, to cure epilepsy or for other causes. It has even been found that a large disc of bone may be removed from the skull during operations so long as one or two hours, and if properly cared for can be replaced and will grow fast and fulfil its accustomed duty of protecting the brain. These facts furnish a standard by which surgical practice in the Army and Navy may be judged of.

THE manner in which the last graduates were assigned to regiments is beginning to cause the War Department some embarrassment. At the present writing eleven of these graduates are holding appointments as additional 2d lieutenants—five in the Engineer Corps, five in the artillery and one in the cavalry, while there are nine vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the infantry arm actually existing. The question that bothers the War Department is as to how the seven non-commissioned officers, now awaiting final examination, can be appointed to these vacancies when there are still surplus graduates to be disposed of. By a strict compliance with the spirit of the law, it is doubtful in the minds of some of the officials whether appointments can be made from the ranks or civil life as long as a single surplus graduate remains. Should this be the ultimatum of the Secretary of War, two or three years might elapse before the last of the five additional in the Engineer Corps will receive his commission as 2d lieutenant, and it will doubtless be some months yet before the five additional in the artillery have been promoted. The retirement, Nov. 20, of Lieut Col. Green insures the advancement of the remaining additional in the cavalry. Were the non-commissioned officers appointed to the existing vacancies in the infantry, they would take rank ahead of the surplus graduates, a condition of affairs that would naturally call for a vigorous protest from the latter, and which serves to further embarrass the War Department authorities in coming to a decision. The transfer of some of the additional from the artillery to the vacancies in the infantry has been talked of, but it is understood that Gen.

Schofield opposes the plan, and it is, therefore, uncertain what the outcome will be. It is the indecision in this matter that has delayed the publication of the order convening a board at Fort Monroe for the final examination of the non-commissioned officers.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has collated in pamphlet form the views expressed and the reports made by him and to him while he was on duty in San Francisco in regard to the defenses of the Pacific Coast. They present the important subject in a comprehensive light, so that he who runs may read, and certainly our National Legislators cannot fail to learn of their duty in the premises if they will but take the time and the trouble to look over the pamphlet. General Howard well says: "California is too fine a State to be left completely to the mercy of other nations, with whom any day we may have a serious conflict. Once lost, the regaining would involve millions more than the cost of a simple and proper system of defensive works." The Atlantic Coast and its many necessities are also receiving close attention, and we hope that the day of practical action is not far distant. We shall refer to the subject again, as it is one which should be kept persistently before Congress until something definite is accomplished.

In a recent number of the JOURNAL we published a letter from an Omaha correspondent, in which he said, referring to the cavalry competitions at Bellevue, "the present carbine is not the arm needed for shooting." Now a Fort Wingate correspondent invites comparison between the scores made at that post at the cavalry and infantry competitions at known distances over the same range. The first ten infantry men with rifles scored 3,308; the first ten cavalry men with carbines, 3,146. He winds up with the pertinent query: "Don't you think the trouble at Bellevue was with the men behind the carbine and not with the carbine?" Still another critic, looking over our shoulder as we write this, says: "Well, all this is very well, but neither the Springfield rifle nor the Springfield carbine is much to brag of."

THE International Congress of American States was formally opened at Washington on Wednesday, and on Thursday the delegates and other distinguished personages started on an extensive tour of observation, on the completion of which they will return and enter upon the discussion of the subjects to be presented for consideration.

THE naval board on the tactics and organization is still pegging away at the important and stupendous task assigned them. They have made considerable headway with the subject of re-ratings of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy and will soon be able to give the Secretary of the Navy a clear idea as to what is needed in this direction in order that he may be able in his forthcoming annual report to recommend the necessary legislation. Captain Henry Erben was before the board on Tuesday last and talked for several hours in advocacy of his plan for recruiting the Navy, which contemplates the enlistment of landmen, and the abolition, to a certain extent, of the apprentice system. He favors the establishment of permanent recruiting ships at Portsmouth and at New London, and a cruising recruiting ship for the enlistment of landmen only. With a proper canvass of the small country towns and along the shore of the North river just before the ice harvest he is satisfied would result in the enlistment of a good supply of able-bodied, trustworthy landmen who, he considers, make infinitely better sailors than the average apprentice boy.

THE London Times explains the difficulties experienced by the British authorities in preparing in advance for the possibility of mobilization. Unlike Germany, it says, "we cannot tell what will be the scene of war. It may be in a civilized country with an abundance of good roads and railways; it may be a country intersected by rivers and canals; it may be a flat, roadless country where elephants and camels would be employed for transport; it may be a mountainous district where mules only would be available; finally, it may be—as was the case in Ashantee—a country where stores and food would have to be carried by men. Hence it is impossible, or, rather, it would be enormously costly, to keep in constant readiness a full supply of all the material which would be needed for each of the conditions under which a foreign expedition might be undertaken."

THE New York Times of Sept. 29, under the head of "National Guard Gossip," says: "It is worthy of note that the Army of recent years has evinced a decided disposition, as respects match shooting, to withdraw itself from camaraderie, or at least active competition, with the National Guard, and particularly that of New York. After sitting at the feet of the National Guard force, in the matter of rifle practice, and through the missionary endeavors of the latter 'learning to shoot,' the Regulars having passed the estate of pupils, have to all intents and purposes turned the cold shoulder upon their original preceptors. Creedmoor, in respect of the annual matches, is given the go-by, and the departmental competitions of the Division of the Atlantic are so arranged as to render it impossible for the professional and volunteer wielders of the military rifle to come together in competition. This is a state of affairs, without referring to its causes, to be universally regretted. In England the most interesting matches of the great list set out at Wimbledon are the competitions between the regulars and the volunteers. A corresponding condition of affairs should properly obtain here. Admitting that the United States Army has attained to that point in rifle practice where it is competent to show the way to the National Guard, the superiority of the Regular Service methods should be given opportunity to be made manifest. But if, on the other hand, the citizen soldiers continue to maintain their aforesaid supremacy with the military rifle that fact should be demonstrated through the medium of competitive matches, in order that the recognized soldiers of the country, who must of necessity, in the event of an emergency, constitute the first line of defence, may be stimulated to attain the fullest measure of efficiency."

THE Louisville Times thinks it somewhat hard for an outside barbarian to understand why "colonels" are so plentiful in Kentucky and gives many reasons to account for the large crop. It then sagely advises that if a man has been a captain in the war, never call him captain; call him colonel. He is entitled to this promotion twenty-four years after the war has closed. The only men proud to be called captain are the commanders of steamboats, the captains of fire companies, the conductors of railroad trains, and the officers in a Salvation army. The title of major is comparatively rare, and therefore is really more of a distinction than colonel. But still if you call a major a colonel he is not likely to get mad at you. By the observance of these few rules a stranger can get along in Kentucky without committing any serious breach of etiquette.

JEFFERSON DAVIS emerges from his retreat to administer, through the pages of the *North American Review* for October, a castigation to General Lord Wolseley for what are described as "slandorous perversions of Confederate history." Mr. Davis takes occasion to inform us that he has no apologies to offer for his conduct, and that instead of being a rebel against the Union, he was a defender of the Constitution as framed by its founders and expounded by them. We are under the impression that we have heard similar statements before. He describes General Wolseley as "a European strippling, without an earned record of ability either in civil or in military life," and declares that there is not a shadow of truth in his statement that he, Davis, expected to overawe the United States with 10,000 Enfield rifles, or that he neglected to avail himself of an opportunity to buy six large and strong steamers just built in England for the East India Company. To his defence against this and other charges by General Wolseley, Mr. Davis devotes eleven pages of not very interesting reading.

THE New York Times, in an exhaustive article on "The Use of the Lance in War," says: "In this country the lance never appears to have made much impression. During the last war some Pennsylvania cavalrymen were for a time attached to the Army of the Potomac and had an opportunity during the Peninsula campaign to make a charge in a body. This command seems to have been the only one of any importance known to have been armed with the lance. Evidently the weapon did not make a very favorable impression. With Americans the revolver seems to have been the favorite weapon for the charge, and, in most instances, cavalry armed with the sabre alone seem to have had a wholesome fear of the revolver. But the latter weapon is tricky and cannot always be depended upon. At least such is the statement we hear from military men on the other side. Officers in the United States Army from time to time have discussed the various arms best adapted for the duty imposed on cavalry in this country. Arguments have been advocated to do away altogether with the sabre; again, to do away with the revolver, but in no instance has the lance been advocated for adoption. Were American cavalry given duty among the large cities, as is common abroad, and were they

called upon for duty other than that incident to service on the plains, it is likely that the lance would receive at least a test."

THE banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, at the conclusion of the reunion last week, was a very pleasant affair. Gen. Sherman presided, and opened the feast of reason, after dinner, with a few remarks on the campaign of Atlanta. At the conclusion, Capt. S. H. M. Byers, ex Consul to Switzerland, responded to the toast, "The Tramp of Sherman," by reciting a poem. Governor J. D. Cox responded to the toast, "We stormed the wild hills of Roanoke—God bless those who fell!" Major A. M. Van Dyke followed in a masterly effort, and was succeeded by Col. G. D. Munson, the last colonel of the 78th Ohio. Gen. O. O. Howard, the last regular speaker, roused his auditors to great enthusiasm by his response to the toast, "Atlanta is ours and fairly won." The card giving the list of toasts and the responders was unique. It was a beautiful map, printed in colors, of the field of the campaign against Atlanta in 1864, and shows the principal battles, starting at Chattanooga and ending at Jonesboro. Each of these battles furnished the text for an appropriate toast, which was followed by a quotation in keeping with the subject.

SECRETARY PROCTOR'S fairmindedness in the treatment of matters affecting the personnel of the Army is well illustrated in the last three retirements. Each of the three arms of the line was represented—Captain Hofman, 9th Infantry; Capt. Weeks, 8th Cavalry, and Captain Roemer, 5th Artillery. The last-named officer was retired under the 30-year service law. It is somewhat against the policy of the Secretary to fill vacancies on the limited list with others than disabled officers, the application of Major Carroll having been refused on that ground. But when it is considered that Lieut. Vogdes, the senior 1st lieutenant in the Army gains his captaincy, no one will regret that he has made a departure from the rule which operated to the disadvantage of Major Carroll.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: The extraordinary precautions hereafter to be taken against the enlistment of undesirable men for the Army will necessarily decrease the number of recruits, but with additional efforts on the part of recruiting officers and visits to fields that have not yet been canvassed and with a public understanding that none but good men can enlist, the War Department is satisfied there will be no difficulty in obtaining the full quota allowed by law. If the new instructions are strictly carried out, the Commanding General and Adjutant-General are sanguine that desertions during the coming year will decrease at least fifty per cent.

COLONEL F. D. GRANT has written a letter in which he intimates that if the nation, as represented by the Federal Government, should wish to remove the remains of General U. S. Grant to Washington and build there its monument, his family would accede to the plan, with the proviso that the last wish of the dead soldier, adhered to with characteristic tenacity under the most pathetic circumstances, should be carried out and a place at his side be reserved for his wife.

SUPPOSE, says the *Binghamton Republican*, "any of the powers of Europe should declare war against the United States and should succeed in landing an army upon our shores. Would it be war or emigration? There is no country in Europe in which the rank and file of the masses would not delight in an opportunity to receive free passage to the United States, even in naval vessels."

A NUMBER of naval officers in Washington are interested in a new bank, soon to be established in West Washington. Paymaster Carmody, U. S. N., retired, is one of the directors, and among the stockholders are: Paymaster-General Fulton, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Surgeon-General Moore, Captain Silas Casey, Medical Inspector H. M. Wells and Lieutenant John H. Moore.

THE third staff vacancy has occurred with the retirement, October 4, of Colonel Beckwith, Subsistence Department, and now several score of anxious ones are awaiting tidings from the White House. Secretary Proctor having left Washington for a week, it may be that they will be kept in suspense until his return. It is believed, however, that the appointments were practically determined upon before he went away on Wednesday.

AMONG the principal awards to American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition were to the United States Ministry of War; Smithsonian Institution; the Century Company, New York; United States

Geological Survey; United States Signal Service, A. W. Greely, chief officer; United States Naval Observatory; Mr. Howland; United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; United States Army, Corps of Engineers.

WE learn of the death at Manchester, N. H., Oct. 4, at 3 30 A. M., of Major A. P. Blunt, Q. M., U. S. A., who was promoted to that rank only a few days ago, Sept. 30. Major Blunt's military service dates back to his appointment as 1st lieutenant and adjutant, 3d Infantry, June 20, 1861. He was appointed captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., March 28, 1867, after a further service with volunteers as lieutenant-colonel and colonel 12th Infantry, captain A. Q. M., colonel Q. M. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and previously those of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was also brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the Regular establishments.

A few weeks ago one of the many interested readers of Captain Chas. King's "Between the Lines," whose name we will call Dennis, discovered what he suspected to be an anachronism in the book in the expression "sets of four." Looking back to his own service at West Point and in the Army, he failed to remember that the expression was used previous to the adoption of Upton's Tactics, and as "Between the Lines" is a story of the Rebellion days, he consulted the tactics then in use and failed to find "sets of four" mentioned. Wondering that so accomplished a tactician as the author should have made such a slip he mentioned it in a letter to Captain King, chuckling withal in his inmost soul, over the fine point he had made. But the unholy joy was short lived. In a few days he received a reply, from which the following is extracted: "The records of the Military Academy at West Point contain these odd bits, together with many others of exactly the same description: 'Nov., 1862, King, C., not keeping dressed in set of four, marching from drill.' 'April 12, 1864, Dennis, not keeping dressed in set of four, marching in from parade.' 'Come down, you sinner, come down.' The gentleman whom we have named Dennis not only came down with military promptness, but he procured for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a little old pamphlet, yellow with age, which was printed in 1793, and addressed to 'George Washington, Esquire, President of the United States of America.' It was written by one Nicholas Pariset, and is entitled 'The American Troopers Pocket Companion.' It contains a system of cavalry tactics offered for the use of our Army. In this curious little book the expression 'sets of four' also appears, and the slightly weakened confidence of the gentleman called Dennis in the infallibility of Captain King was completely restored.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Intelligence having been received of the death of Major Asa P. Blunt, Q. M., Captain John J. Clague, C. S., is directed to take charge of the quartermaster's office at Boston, Mass., until further orders (S. O. 226, Oct. 4, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence about Oct. 9, is granted Capt. William B. Beck, 5th Art., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 226, Oct. 4, Div. A.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Frank W. Hess, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 226, Oct. 4, Div. Atlantic.)

G. O. No. 75, Sept. 27, which we shall publish next week, calls for reports of violations of paragraph 351 of the Regulations and this order, which restricts the sale of light beer and wine by post traders exclusively to sales of unbroken packages to officers and canteens. The order also amends paragraphs 328, 350 and 353 of the Regulations, so that they shall not interfere with the privileges of post-canteens.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy for June were designated this week as follows:

Wm. B. Flanders, Kandivohi, 3d Dist., Miss.
James J. M. Farland, Lebanon, 4th Dist., Tenn.
Edward Percy Gluchrist, Fort Madison, 1st Dist., Iowa.
John B. Allen, Palestine, 2d Dist., Texas.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. JONES, the General Manager and Engineer of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, of Carnegie, Phipps and Co., at Braddock, Pa., died at the Alleghany Hospital in Pittsburgh on Sept. 28. Two days previously, while superintending repairs required by a furnace in operation, an accident occurred by which Capt. Jones and several of his men were very badly burned through the bursting of a door. Capt. Jones was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb. 23, 1839. He had been, since the war of the rebellion—in which he served the Union with great credit—one of the most brilliant leaders of the iron and steel industry and was well known to many Army and Navy officers, by whom his death will be sincerely lamented. For some years he had received a salary of \$25,000 per annum as consulting engineer and manager for the Carnegie firms, and, it is said, an equal yearly amount in royalties for the use of his patented processes. He was buried at Braddock on Wednesday P. M., his funeral being the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration of grief on the part of the several thousand workmen, over whom he had been a most considerate and benevolent master.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. R. LODOR, U. S. A.,
ON NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

LIEUT.-COL. R. LODOR, 5th U. S. Art., who was detailed by the War Department to inspect and report upon the New York State Camp of instruction, near Peekskill, has submitted his report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, under date of Fort Worth, N. Y. H., Sept. 18, 1889. In the report, Col. Lodor says:

I reported to the post adjutant on July 22, about the time of the arrival of the 7th Regiment, and was at once placed in a position to perform my duties. Previous to the arrival of the troops all necessary orders had been issued and, I believe, well considered by the officer concerned, as work was promptly commenced in accordance with the letter and spirit (so far as was understood) of said orders. My first, and I may also say my last act, was a careful consideration of the camp and grounds. Of the arrangement of these I need hardly speak, as an examination of the reports of the previous inspectors convinced me that full justice had been done and detailed descriptions given. The few changes made are to the benefit, and two in particular can be mentioned here: First, the substitution of new tents for those previously in use, and, secondly, the adoption of incandescent electric lights for the camp grounds; the latter an innovation of camp life, but certainly a pleasing one and in the direction of modern progress, though some military critics considered it destructive to their ideas of camp propriety.

In considering the sanitary condition I cannot better bring out the point than by quoting from the report of the Surgeon General, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Bryant, N. G., S. N. Y., as follows:

"The complete establishment of the State Camp and of its perfect sanitary condition, as exemplified by the continuous absence from it of any illness, can be attributed to a want of sanitation, has reduced the medical report in this special respect to merely a perfunctory act."

The orders of General Porter and the vigilance of his inspection all tend to a perfect police and to aid the heads of the medical department in every way in the endeavor to destroy all germs and eliminate all danger from camp disorders.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General's Department.—An examination of the report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York for 1888 will show at once the efficiency of this department, its organization and work. In addition to his duties as Adjutant-General, General Porter is now and has been for several years in command of the camp of instruction, and assisted by Colonel Phisterer, the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, has succeeded in carrying out the idea of instruction and fitting officers for the duties of this office. Capt. J. S. Shepherd, of the 23d Regiment, was continually on duty as assistant, having been relieved by previous details for this duty—Acting Assistant Post Adjutant. Other officers were detailed as acting assistant post adjutants, to remain at headquarters, each one week in advance of their organizations, in order that their knowledge of the duties might be comprehensive, so that when actually on duty with their commands they would only have to put in practice the knowledge acquired. In consequence of this care in training the regimental adjutants' work was promptly performed at all times. No inequalities or hitches were noticed, no instruction necessary when the time for a certain duty came. At headquarters, the routine work was, finally, machine-like in its regularity. The methods of conducting the work has been noticed in other reports.

Inspector-General's Department.—General Schafer, Inspector-General of the State, makes many valuable suggestions in his able and concise report for 1888. The department was represented by Col. T. H. McGrath, Assistant Inspector-General, with whom the work is a labor of love. His duties were confined more to camp inspection, but he reported on and corrected irregularities wherever noticed. In examining his reports of the yearly inspections and from a knowledge derived through a steady intercourse of eight weeks and by information obtained from conversations with other officers I am of the opinion that he is a most thorough and efficient officer, quiet and self-contained, but with the decision of character, tact, patience and knowledge necessary for the performance of the delicate duty of inspection, and I feel that I would be doing an injustice to a faithful and meritorious officer if I neglected to call attention to his efficiency. He was assisted by officers detailed as in the Adjutant-General's Department.

Supply Department.—These were all consolidated under Gen. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, who paid occasional visits. Col. J. G. Story, his assistant, remained from the time he prepared camp for the troops until every matter had been disposed of for the season. All details of issuing and returning property, arrangements, care and preservation of material, and, in fact, everything outside of the purely military element, was left to him, and were it not that he is a clear-headed, business man and capable of doing an immense amount of work, things would be in a very chaotic system is an admirable one. The missing arrangement, by contract, has been fully explained in previous reports. Plans, estimates, and contracts for a new mess hall have been approved. The present buildings, erected in 1882 in thirty-six hours, were only temporary structures and could not be made permanent. The transportation of troops to and from different parts of the State, so as to be on hand and to leave exactly at the proper time, without undue delay, is an example of mobilization on a small scale. Col. Story has this systematized so thoroughly that these conditions are fulfilled, and in mobilization his experience would be invaluable. The cost of transportation of troops (5,500) in 1888 was \$19,253.82; for camp equipment and stores, \$3,497.84.

Judge-Advocate-General's Department.—This Department, though not represented in camp, yet is an important branch of the Staff Department, and the general orders, circulars, and opinions of the J. A. G. are well worthy of study and consideration by the students of the National Guard system of Military Code.

Medical Department.—I have had occasion to refer already to this Department, while speaking of the sanitary condition of the camp, but it is worthy of further reference, and to one point in particular—that is the system of special training preparatory to rendering prompt aid to the injured that Dr. Bryant has introduced into the National Guard of New York. The idea contemplates the extending of aid to the unfortunate citizens who may suffer from the effects of physical violence received in the daily walks of life, as well as the National Guardsmen who may fall while on his special duty. Trained National Guardsmen may thus aid the citizen in other ways than as a "man under arms." Details are ordered from companies and instruction given by the Medical Corps. Proficiency is ascertained by a Board of Medical Examiners and those found proficient are presented with a suitable badge testifying to their ability. The surgeons and assistant surgeons during their camp tour, as also the hospital stewards, are careful and attentive and take pride in the exercise of their profession. Their tents are models of cleanliness.

Pay Department.—This is represented by Col. Phisterer, who performed the duty in addition to his other. Payments are made by check on Fridays.

THE ORGANIZATIONS.

These are given in the annexed table (omitted, heretofore published in the JOURNAL), arranged to show their average, present and total strength as compared with previous encampments as far as practicable. Four things are noticeable: First, the full strength of the 7th Regiment (which, by the way, has many waiting for membership); second, the gain in the 9th, 23d, 33d, and 47th Regiments; third, the full membership of many of the separate companies; and, fourth, the large percentage of the 12th present in camp.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

As Gen. Porter states in his report of 1888 there is but little to be added to what has already been said in previous reports upon this subject, and the same may be said in reference to the uniforms. Gen. Porter recommended that a large supply of equipments (including cartridge belts) should be kept in stock at the State arsenal. All the equipments and uniforms are in good serviceable condition—ready and useful.

INSTRUCTION.

Drills were surprisingly correct. Most of the officers seemed to know and understand their duties well. I noticed a few inert officers and non-commissioned officers. Mistakes were generally rectified at once. The men manifested great interest in their work and did not seem to be weary. During the first two or three drills the step was slow and short; it improved greatly until at the final drills they had obtained the correct step and time. Most companies had the habit at first of taking a short step with the left foot in starting, showing that they were not properly balanced at the command, "March."

All this difference is, perhaps, attributable to the change from floor to ground. As a rule the commands were not repeated promptly enough. I found a great improvement in the manner the guides performed the duties since my visit in 1888. By the end of the week the tactical movements were sufficiently well executed for all practical purposes. The theoretical instruction was evidently of utility, as I found that generally the officers were well acquainted with the tactics. Lieut. Hamilton, 3d Art., gave daily lectures, which seemed to interest all.

Nothing could be finer than the dress parade and appearance of the 7th, or the drill of the 23d, or the guard mount of the 23d. The improvement of the 9th was decidedly marked. The 47th made a good show, but was hampered by bad weather. The 12th was handled quickly and effectively, and is a regiment New York will be proud of. Their percentage in camp was greater than that of any other regiment. Military courtesy was fairly observed; when neglected I found that it was from want of proper instruction. I should like to call the attention of the officers to their careless ways of returning salutes.

GUARD DUTY.

This was generally well performed, but in a few cases it was very slovenly done. I noticed a few perfect tours though. As a rule I found that it depended entirely upon the knowledge and energy of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, the men not only being willing but anxious to learn. I must say this, however, for the men in all cases. Capt. Thurston, instructor in guard duty, was on hand day and night, visiting and instructing the guard at all times and seasons, and did everything in his power to forward this important duty. I have already called attention to the strength of many of the separate companies, and here I wish to speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of most of them, and noting the fact that the only chance they have for battalion drill is during the encampment, my wonder is that they become so proficient. It shows that the companies are well drilled, and the battalion commanders know their duty. The Provisional Battalions, under Lieut. Col. Smith, Maj. Downs, Major Chauncey and Col. Bacon, were well handled. The 4th Battalion (Col. Bacon) was particularly noticeable, more manoeuvres being gone through in a shorter time than I had ever seen before. I feel I must notice the detachments of artillery on duty during the encampment. I don't think I have ever seen men take so much pride in their work. Their tents and camp grounds were simply perfect.

In conclusion I would say that, under the conditions of encampment every second year for each regiment, of the comparatively few drills each year and that it is a voluntary service requiring a pecuniary sacrifice as well as a loss of time in business, we must look with admiration at the efficiency of the National Guard of the State of New York. My thanks are due to Gen. Porter and his staff for their very kind and very courteous treatment. I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant, R. LODOR, Lieut.-Colonel 5th Artillery, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. Army.

THE NEW FIELD GUNS.

The Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has recently issued to the State of Vermont, four of the new pattern 3.2 inch breech-loading field guns, about fifty of which have been built during the past year or tried for distribution to the general service and to such of the States as may apply for them under their regular allowance from the Government for the equipment of their militia. There are about twenty available, or will be very soon, for such States as may make requisition for them. Four will probably soon be issued to New York State and a like number to the State of Georgia, which has recently made request for them.

NO MORE HONORARY MEMBERS, N. G. S. N. Y.

CIRCULAR 1, Sept. 26, 1890. A. G. O., New York, publishes the following for the information of the National Guard:

166 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1890.

To the Adjutant General, S. N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following extract taken from my opinion disapproving a section of the by-laws of the N. G. S. N. Y.:

"I disapprove of the word 'honorary' and all reference to honorary members as used in Article II. After mature consideration I have come to the conclusion that the Military Code does not permit of any membership in the National Guard known as honorary, and that the civil associations provided for by Sec. 139 are intended to be identical with and composed of precisely the same individuals as constitute the militia body. The military body only includes commissioned officers and enlisted men. In other words, it includes only active members, those liable to do military duty and who are amenable to the law. A careful reading of the section referred to makes this evident. It is the members of the company that may organize themselves into an association. The members of the company are the commissioned officers and enlisted men, and as they can only organize 'themselves' into a civil association, they cannot include in the organization those who are not members of the military body. As honorary members are not liable to military duty they have no place in the civil association. An honorary member is just as much a member of an association as an active member. His privileges are usually curtailed in some minor way, such as the right to vote, but, in other respects, especially as regards the free use of the quarters and property of the organization, he stands on equal footing with the active members. The Legislature did not intend to permit the armories and arsenals of the State to be used by a class who are independent of its laws, and who cannot be called upon to perform duty for the State. It does intend, however, that those who enter the State service and devote their time and energy in its behalf, may form themselves into a civil association, and thus, while still remaining a strictly military body, may, at the same time, engage in friendly and companionable intercourse. It may be said that honorary members are an advantage to the organization and enable it to derive financial support and influence without in any way interfering with its efficiency as a military body. But the question to be determined is not one of policy, but of purely statutory construction. It is the Legislature that has made the law, and as the law is promulgated, so it must be obeyed. I am, therefore, of opinion that all provisions in these by-laws, and in the by-laws of all other civil associations, providing for honorary members are unlawful and contrary to Sec. 139 of the Military Code."

The question is one of so much importance that I think

the substance of my opinion might with propriety be promulgated by General Order.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,
CLIFFORD A. H. HARTLETT,
Judge Advocate General, S. N. Y.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOSEPH PORTER, Maj. General and Adj. General.

PROPOSED COMPETITION OF REMINGTON RIFLE VS. SPRINGFIELD.

CAPT. H. C. BROWN, I. R. P., 23d N. Y., under date of Sept. 25, sent the following to Col. H. T. Rockwell, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, State of Massachusetts:

"SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following proposition:

"In order to test the relative merits of the Springfield .45 cal. rifle and the Remington .50 cal. rifle, the 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., would like to arrange two matches with the Massachusetts Rifle Team under the following conditions:

"1st Match. The 23d Regt. to use the Remington .50 cal. rifle and the Massachusetts Rifle Team the Springfield rifle.

"2d Match. To exchange rifles actually used in former competition, each team to furnish to the other the elevations used in the former match.

"Conditions as to distance, number of shots, etc., to be mutually agreed upon hereafter. The 23d Regt. will furnish you 15 or 20 Remington .50 cal. rifles to use in practice, you to provide the 23d Regt. team with a like number of the Springfield rifle. We desire a friendly contest to try and solve the vexed problem of the relative merits of guns and men. The 23d Regt. will accept any Massachusetts officer as referee and agree to terms that would be fair to all parties. We hope you will give this proposition favorable consideration and advise us of your decision at an early date."

Col. Rockwell, in reply, states that the matches would be interesting, whether successful in settling mooted points or not. He doubts, however, whether it would be practicable, to get a team together. The fall drills are still to occur, and these, added to all State duties performed and rifle matches engaged in, will take all the time that some of the men can possibly spare.

He suggests that there might be a possibility, however, of getting on a competition through the inspector of the 2d Regt., and proposes that Lieut. S. S. Bumstead, I. R. P., 2d Regt., M. V. N., Springfield, Mass., be addressed. He might be able to make up a team from the immediate neighborhood, with one or two additions from this part of the State, so as to meet the Brooklyn team with eight or ten men.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

COL. APPLETON, in regimental orders No. 36, Sept. 23, congratulates the rifle team of the regiment, under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Palmer, I. R. P., on their recent winning of the State and brigade matches at Creedmoor. The colonel takes great pleasure in publishing the names of the team and of conveying to them the hearty thanks of the regiment. He believes that by the same united effort, mutual help and confidence, which is the life of all regimental work, the victory will remain with the regiment. The team was composed of: Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff; Pvt. H. T. Lockwood, B; Lieut. A. McDougall, C; Surg. R. H. Thomson, C; Pvt. J. W. Halstead, C; Pvt. A. Stein, C; Corp. U. E. Dudley, F; Pvt. J. D. Foot, F; Corp. R. M. Dunn, G; Corp. J. N. Munson, G; Pvt. C. A. Jones, G; Lieut. W. J. Underwood, H; Sergt. P. L. Klock, H; Corp. G. L. Hoffman, H; Pvt. M. J. Alcock, H; Lieut. R. McLean, K.

Col. Appleton in order expresses the wish that the most thorough and rigid drills be given to all new members, and also to those members of the several companies who have been already transferred to the ranks but who are found unsoldierly in their carriage, or not so efficient in the manual and the marching. Particular attention will be given to instruction in the salutes and the necessity of observing the courtesies due to superior officers. All drills will occupy at least one hour and a half.

The first company drills will be of an elementary character. After the men have been sufficiently impressed with the importance of this instruction, the School of the Company will be imparted.

During the last part of the drill-season, half of the time should be devoted to skirmish drills, when the men will be instructed with regard to their individual importance and their personal responsibilities, but that at the same time they must promptly and exactly execute all commands. The deployment to the front should be carefully instructed with a view to its proper execution at battalion drills. The regimental buglers will be at the service of the commandants of companies upon application at the adjutant's office, and it is expected that officers and men will thoroughly understand the bugle signals. During the drill season, or after its close (at the option of the captain), the ceremony of guard mounting will be practiced, and the adjutant and sergeant-major will be detailed to assist. Sentinels will be posted and relieved, and the duties and responsibilities of the individual be imparted to them. Col. Appleton further directs that the most assiduous attention be paid to rifle practice, and no member can be excused from this important duty. Under a competent instructor, detailed by the captain, they will shoot in the standing, kneeling and lying-down positions. All recruits must practice before being transferred to the ranks of the company. Shooting for the Armory Marksman's Decoration will commence Oct. 1 and will terminate March 31, 1890. The decoration will be issued in January and April, 1890.

Commandants will establish schools for non-commissioned officers, to meet as often as it is necessary, for instruction in the drill in the School of the Battalion and in military ceremonies.

The colonel expressly desires to direct attention to the remarkable devotion to duty in the past which has characterized the members of the regiment, as practically shown during the company drills. The same devotion to duty in the future will insure the continued high efficiency of this organization. The annual inspection and muster of the regiment will take place Friday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants: 1st Sergt. Jas. D. Ford, Sergt. Robt. M. Dunn, Arthur H. Walton, Jr., and Wm. R. Ware; Corp. Aug. Hewitt, Frank S. Kennedy and John T. Kirby.

The Battalion of State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, during their visit to New York, will give one of their celebrated exhibition drills in the armory on Oct. 29.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THE regiment went to Creedmoor on Friday, Oct. 4, for rifle practice. The number of men who have qualified in their respective companies at 100 and 500 yards, (viz. previous to the last practice), is as follows: Co. A, 15 men; Co. B, 20 men; Co. C, 21 men; Co. D, 10 men; Co. E, 8 men; Co. F, 8 men; Co. G, 10 men; Co. H, 10 men; Co. I, 17 men; Co. K, 8 men; N. C. staff, 3 men. Total, 138.

Officers commissioned.—Capt. James M. Macconnell, with rank from Aug. 18, 1889, vice Japha, promoted major. 1st Lieut. Harry L. Dessar, with rank from Aug. 9, 1889, vice Muscke, resigned.

The several companies of the command are directed to resume company drills the first week in October, and continue until April, 1891, on such evenings in each week as their company by-laws prescribe. The adjutant is directed to execute the ceremony of guard mounting at least twice in each company during the drill season. In the performance of this duty, he will notify company commanders of the evenings he shall choose for the practice.

A regimental recruit class is organized, and Lieuts. Kohlberger, Taylor, Caraculian, Dessar and Cooke, are detailed as instructors. Lieut.-Col. Rand and Major Japha are directed to supervise the ceremonies and drills hereby ordered, and from time to time will make verbal reports to the colonel commanding. The annual inspection and muster of this command will occur Monday, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the armory, orders for which will be duly issued.

Capt. Kasson C. Gibson, I. R. P., has done a great deal of

hard and earnest work in advancing the interest of the regiment in rifle practice, and Col. Seward announces in regimental orders that the organization is greatly indebted to him for the result already secured.

The games of Co. E. Capt. J. M. MacConnell, held in the armory Sept. 25, were successfully run off despite the stormy weather. G. D. Scott, Jr., 8th N. Y., won the 60 yard dash. F. B. George, 19th N. Y., won the 440 yards run. E. Lang, 2d N. Y., was the winner of the one mile walk. A. S. McGregor, 71st N. Y., won the mile run. The tug-of-war team of the 2d N. Y. won the tug easily. The anchor of the 9th was a burlesque, and afforded more amusement to spectators than service to his team. His position was original—straddling and kneeling against his cleat, instead of putting his feet against it as usual. F. Kramer, 9th N. Y., won the wheelbarrow race. A 25 mile go-as-you-please was won by H. C. Chadsey, 9th N. Y. The track officials, with a couple of exceptions, were inexperienced, as were the timers, of which only two were appointed instead of three. An enjoyable reception followed the games. Col. Seward and other officers were present. The programmes were very neat and handsome, and the committees alive in their duties.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

THE regiment is ordered to parade in the armory, in heavy marching order (fatigue blouse and cap in knapsack) for drill and preparatory inspection, on Monday, Oct. 7. Assembly at 8 p. m. The regiment, except qualified marksmen of the current year, is ordered to assemble, in light marching order, overcoat slung, Thursday, Oct. 10, at 7.30 p. m., to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice. Col. Austen says in orders: The standing of the regiment will be improved by the presence of every member and the mere fact of shooting, even if failing to qualify in the lower classes, tends to advance the figure of merit. All line officers are expected to be present, even if qualified. All field and staff officers will report to the colonel at the designated hour. The regiment will parade in heavy marching order, for annual inspection and muster, at the armory, on Thursday, Oct. 24. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. Fatigue cap and blouse packed in knapsack. Attention of company commanding officers is directed to Section 67, M. C. The drills ordered for officers and non-commissioned officers for Oct. 15, 23 and 30, are countermanded. Commanding officers, after every company drill and on the evening thereof, will make out a list of present and absent and enclose and transmit the same to the colonel commanding. Card blanks will be provided by the adjutant on application.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE proceedings and sentences of the Delinquency Court recently convened for the trial of enlisted men, and of which Captain Leo is President, have been approved by the officer ordering said court. Appeals to the colonel commanding from the sentences of said court, may be taken by the persons tried within 20 days, and will be heard at regimental headquarters on Monday, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. The aggregate amount owing by the members of the different companies, who were nearly all fined by default, is as follows:

	Co.	Amount of Fines.	Men Before Court.
1.	A	\$557.50	17
2.	B	445.00	31
3.	H	345.00	17
4.	E	318.00	18
5.	K	278.00	8
6.	D	200.00	9
7.	D	171.00	9
8.	A	127.00	18
9.	C	77.00	5
10.	F	65.00	5
		\$2,560.50	146

A detachment of about 235 men went to Creedmoor Oct. 1, of which 75 qualified as marksmen.

A regimental recruit class has been formed, with Lieut. Murray in charge.

Co. K, 22d N. Y., Capt. Hart, will hold a stag racket Thursday evening, Oct. 10.

Seventy-first New York—Col. Fred. Kopper.

A GRAND guard, under the direction of Major W. A. Downs, as field officer of the day, assisted by Adjutant P. S. Tilden, Capt. Kennedy and Delcambre, Lieut. Keck, Hawley, Briggs, Timpon, Whipple, with Lt. Hamilton, U. S. Army, and about thirty-five men, left the armory shortly after 4 p. m. Sept. 22, for Hunt's Point, up towards Hell Gate, where they underwent instruction till about midnight. Overcoats were slung and rations carried; blank ammunition was taken.

Co. B, the Harlem Mascots, now number 80 members. They hope to arrange a trip to Richmond, Va., in December next, and, at any rate, will give several of their select and enjoyable socials during the coming season. The Lieut.-Colonel and Major will supervise company drills, and will, from time to time, make such reports and recommendations to the Commandant of the regiment as they deem advisable. Every officer and enlisted man will be required to faithfully perform every duty.

The regimental band, consisting of 75 pieces, arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22, where they have been engaged to give concerts during the celebration at the Corn Palace. The concerts have been greatly enjoyed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE details for the trip of the battalion of State Fencibles, Major W. W. Chew, to New York are about completed. The battalion will leave Philadelphia at noon on Oct. 20, and will return Oct. 30. During their stay they will be the guests of the 7th Regt., and will give an exhibition drill in the armory of that Regiment. Major Chew has succeeded in getting the terms of transportation, hotels, etc., so cheap that the men will enjoy first-class accommodations at the very lowest rates.

The Washington Cadet Corps and the Gray Invincibles made a street parade Sept. 20, and afterwards gave a dress drill in front of the Union League. In the evening the Invincibles entertained the Cadets at a ball at Horticultural Hall, at which the visitors gave an exhibition drill. The visiting soldiers are loud in their praise of the way the Philadelphians showered them with acts of kindness, and promise to square matters when the "Grays" visit Washington.

CONNECTICUT.

The 1st Regt., Col. Wm. E. Cone, left Hartford, Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, on an excursion to Montreal, Canada. They will return on Saturday, Oct. 5.

G. O. 20, Sept. 25, 1889, A. G. O., give the names of the persons appointed post surgeons to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

G. O. 21, Sept. 26, 1889, A. G. O., amends and revokes a number of paragraphs in the Regulations, C. N. G., principally relating to dress.

RHODE ISLAND.

A GRAND prize and competitive military drill took place at the State Fair Grounds, Narragansett Park, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1889, for the best drilled infantry company. The programme, which was a very full and interesting one, was arranged by Q. M. Gen. C. R. Dennis. The entries were Co. C, 2d Regt., Capt. Morrissey, of Bristol, and Co. E, 2d Regt., Capt. Hackett, of Providence. There were 40 different movements in the school of the company and 16 as skirmishers. The first prize (\$300) was won by Co. C. Captain

Morrissey drilled the programme from memory, omitting only one movement. Time, 43 minutes. The second prize (\$100) was won by Co. E. Captain Hackett omitted three movements. Time, 43 min. 30 sec. The drill was a very close and fine one. The judges were Major Alex. Allen, Brigade Inspector, Conn. N. G.; Capt. Wm. H. Goff, Co. I, 5th Mass. Regt. Inf., and Lieut. C. W. Newton, Co. F, 1st Regt., Conn. N. G.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE annual State rifle competitions of the Massachusetts militia took place at South Framingham, Mass., Sept. 26. The weather was changeable and rain interfered somewhat with the progress. The distance in all the matches was 200 yards. In the company team match 70 teams competed. Co. A, 6th Inf., was the winner, scoring 301 points out of a possible 345. Their scores in detail were:

Lieut. Gibson.....	4	5	5	4	4	5-32
Capt. Taylor.....	4	5	4	4	4	5-30
Private Howard.....	5	4	4	4	4	4-29
Private Horton.....	4	4	4	4	4	4-28
Private Keogh.....	4	4	4	4	5	4-28
Private Babbitt.....	3	4	4	4	4	4-27
Private Killum.....	4	4	3	4	4	4-27-201

The total scores of the nine next highest teams were: Co. G, 2d Inf., 199; Co. B, 2d Inf., 197; Co. F, 5th Inf., 197; Co. E, 1st Inf., 195; Co. B, 2d Inf., 192; Co. M, 2d Inf., 191; Co. C, 2d Cadets, 191; Co. K, 2d Inf., 191; Co. I, 8th Inf., 187. The scores of the other 60 teams ranged from 180 points. Dark-ness fell before the following teams had an opportunity to display their skill: Co. I of the 5th, Co. of the 5th, C and E of the 9th, D of the 8th, and L of the 1st.

The staff team match was won by the 2d Inf. Staff—143 points out of a possible 175. The scores of the winners were: Q. M. S. Stephens..... 4 5 5 4 5 4 5-32
Major Southmayd..... 4 4 4 5 4 4 4-29
Lieut. Bumstead..... 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-28
Sergt.-Major Blaisius..... 3 5 3 4 4 4 4-27
Major Clark..... 3 4 5 4 4 3 4-27-143

The other scores were: 2d Brig., 138; 5th Inf., 134; 1st Brig., 133; 8th Inf., 127; 1st Cav., 122; 9th Inf., 117; 6th Inf., 110; 2d Cadets, 109; 1st Inf., 100. The carbine match was won by the team from Troop D, 1st Cav.; score, 159 points out of a possible 245. The totals of the other teams were: Troop A, 1st Cav., 157; Troop F, 1st Cav., 134; Bat. A, Art., 146.

The rules allowed all competitors in the team matches making centres or better on their team score to continue shooting for seven additional shots. Other competitors for individual prizes followed the same rule, and the aggregates of 14 shots will determine the winners of individual prizes. The highest possible was 70 points.

In the staff officers' match the five highest scores were: Lieut. Bumstead, Staff, 2d, 30, 28-53; Lieut. Edeas, Staff, 5th, 29, 29-58; Major J. P. Frost, 2d Brig., 29, 28-57; Major Hingman, Staff, 1st Brig., 29, 28-57; Lieut. Breen, Staff, 9th, 28, 29-57.

In the line officers' match the five highest scores were as follows: Lieut. Sterling, 2d, 32, 30-62; Lieut. Gibson, A, 6th, 27, 32-59; Capt. Kirk, M, 8th, 29, 30-59; Lieut. Fay, F, 6th, 29, 29-58; Capt. Taylor, A, 6th, 27, 30-57.

The enlisted men's match brought forth a large number of competitors. The 10 highest scores were: Q. M. S. Stephens, Staff, 2d Inf., 30, 32-62; Pvt. Farrow, D, 2d, 32, 30-62; Sergt. Dixon, F, 5 b, 31, 30-61; Pvt. Barroll, A, 1st Cadets, 30, 30-60; Sergt. Osgood, F, 5 b, 31, 31-60; Sgt. Cartwright, I, 2d, 30, 30-60; Sgt. Heston, F, 5th, 29, 30-59; Sergt. M. W. Bull, B, 2d, 30, 29-59; Sergt. Johnston, 2d Brig. Staff, 29, 30-59; Pvt. Talbot, G, 2d, 29, 30-59.

The trophies competed for were as follows: For staff teams, one trophy; for company teams, four trophies; also for the team (excluding the first four) making the best gain in points compared with 1888, one trophy; also for teams using carbines, one trophy. For staff officers, two trophies, and for line officers, three trophies. For enlisted men, three trophies, and one additional for the best score in each regiment of infantry; also one for the best score in each cadet corps, in the signal and ambulance corps (combined), and in the cavalry using carbines—if neither of the first four trophies are won by members of the corps named.

The executive officer of the matches was Col. Horace T. Rockwell, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

Capt. D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., on duty in Secretary Proctor's office, was in Boston this week inspecting the concentration of the 2d Brigade, Massachusetts militia, which occurred at Lynn, Oct. 3. He will observe the facility with which the brigade could be mustered under circumstances similar to those of war and will make a report to the Secretary upon his return.

NEW JERSEY.

G. O. 13, Sept. 23, 1889, S. N. J.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to publicly express his commendation of the team of the National Guard of this State for its skill in marksmanship displayed at the recent Inter-State and United States Army Military Match at the State Camp at Sea Girt.

He is gratified that the team taken from the whole body of the Guard by a strict competition and not by an arbitrary selection, was able to attain such a high degree of excellence in the use of the rifle and in this way to fully carry out the design of the Legislature in offering the prize.

He cannot forbear referring officially to the soldierly bearing, the sincere earnestness and zeal manifested by the captain of the team, Col. George E. P. Howard, during the days of the competition and of the match.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant-General.

The funeral of Quartermaster-General Louis Perrine occurred on the afternoon of Sept. 27, from his late residence at Trenton. There was no military display, but the funeral was largely attended and many distinguished persons were present. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. John Hall, retired pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion the procession marched to River View Cemetery, where the services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dixon of the First Presbyterian Church. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Geo. A. Halsey, Major James S. Yard, Hon. John P. Stockton, Robert F. Stockton, Hon. Edw. Scudder, Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, Hon. Ben. P. Lee and Samuel E. Wilson. Among those present were Governor Green, Attorney-General Stockton, Adjutant-General Stryker, Assistant Adjutant-General S. Meredith Dickinson, Major-General Joseph W. Plume, Gen. E. Burd Grubb, Hon. George M. Robeson, Cortlandt Parker, Col. Wanser, 4th Regiment, General Oilphaut, Col. Donnelly, and many National Guard officers. The employees of the Trenton Horse Railroad Company attended in a body, the line being stopped for that purpose. Dr. Hall, who read the funeral services over Gen. Perrine, performed the marriage ceremony for him 50 years ago.

CALIFORNIA.

The 3d Infantry Regiment has been enjoying a fine time at Camp Waterman, Ukiah. Adjutant General R. H. Orton visited the camp and was handsomely received by the regiment. Sept. 13 was the gala day in camp, the occasion being the official visit of Governor Waterman and his staff. The officers were tendered a military reception in the evening, at which the citizens of Ukiah were also guests. The Third returned to San Francisco Sept. 15.

VARIOUS.

We are very much obliged to the 1st Regiment, Conn. N. G., for their kind invitation to us to accompany them on their trip to Montreal, Canada.

The September number of the "Volunteer," published in Boston, Mass., is at hand. It is full of the most interesting matter.

Up to Thursday of this week there was nothing definite re-

lating to the proposed joint review of the 1st and 2d New York Brigades in Brooklyn, to which we referred last week.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, A. G., 1st Brigade, N. Y., has resigned. General Fitzgerald does not believe in premature news, consequently he refused to name the successor of Col. Leonard until the resignation of the latter had been duly accepted and returned from the A. G. O.

Col. J. S. McEwan, Asst. Adjutant-General, New York, has resigned as A. A. G. of the 3d Brigade, General A. J. Parker.

In the 2d Brigade, N. Y., Major J. A. Jahn, Inspector, and Major F. Browe, Commissary of Subsistence, have resigned.

There is absolutely no foundation for the item that appeared in a New York daily last Sunday to the effect that "the rifle team from the Division of the Atlantic, U. S. Army, were trying to get up a match with the Massachusetts team." The rumor is one of the many imaginative items that often appear—apparently to fill up space—for the want of something better.

Co. C, 69th N. Y., Capt. McCarthy, engaged in a little outing at Coney Island Sept. 23, and were entertained at the Atlantic Hotel. Among those present were Colonel James Cavanagh, Quartermaster James J. Ward, Captain Thomas Mortimer, Major Edward Duffy, Lieut. John O'Connell, Paul F. Leonard and Thomas F. Lynch. None of the party died of hunger or thirst.

The rumor that Col. C. F. Gaylor, 47th N. Y., was going to resign is denied.

There is talk of a competitive drill between the non-coms of the 14th and 47th N. Y. toward the close of the season. It would be an interesting drill.

The Albany Express is evidently not an admirer of grand guard instruction. In referring to the proposed march out of the 10th Batt'n., it says: "Fully nine-tenths of the rank and file utterly refused to risk their precious lives in exemplifying Lieut. Hamilton's blanket drill, grand guards, and other high branches of the tactics that are not put in practice once in a century. The poor attendance of the 9th and 71st Regiments was certainly not very encouraging to the efforts of the Lieutenant, but better luck will probably be experienced in the grand guard detail of the Seventh."

The National Guard, District of Columbia, will assemble on the "White Lot" on Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1889, at 4.45 o'clock p. m., for brigade dress parade. Adjutants' call will be sounded at 5 o'clock p. m.

We commend the perusal of G. O. 13, State of New Jersey, published under the heading of that State, to the Commander-in-Chief, State of New York, and his Inspector-General of Rifle Practice. The latter could certainly well afford to take a lesson from the second paragraph of the order, and although it may not be to his liking, perhaps, it would, nevertheless, result to the credit of the State and good of the National Guard of New York. Personal feeling should not be allowed to interfere with the proper selection of a team to represent the State. New Jersey and the several other States avoid this and select their team from the whole body of their Guard by strict competition. Why does not New York do likewise?

Capt. Chas. A. DuBois, the enterprising commandant of Co. F, 22d Regiment, N. Y., left the city on Oct. 2 for Hartford, Conn., en route to Montreal, Canada, where he goes with the 1st Regt., C. N. G., Col. Cone, on special invitation, as their guest. We wish them a safe and enjoyable journey.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., will make an excursion to Troy, Albany, down the Hudson River to New York, and home by the Fall River line. The corps will leave Boston by special train via the Fitchburg railroad at 9 a. m. sharp on Monday, Oct. 7, thence by rail through the Hoosac tunnel to Troy, N. Y., where the company will be received by the Troy Citizens Corps and have a short march about the place, and after a stay of three or four hours again take the cars for Albany, where it will quarter at the Delavan House, remaining there until Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, when the day boat on the Hudson River will be taken for New York. On arrival at New York, the corps will not land, but will be transferred by the annex boat to the Fall River steamer *Pilgrim*. As Tuesday, Oct. 8, is the anniversary of the Albany Burgers Corps, the Ancients will probably join in any observance of the occasion they may have, but in the evening of that day the visiting company will give a banquet at the Delavan House complimentary to the Burgers Corps and the city officials.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W.—The age for the admission of cadets to the Military Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years.

W. H. H.—Co. C, 14th Infantry, is stationed at Vancouver Bks., W. T., which post is also the headquarters of the regiment.

W. C. C.—Who is the present cadet at West Point from Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, and when will the place be again vacant? Ans.—Walter C. Babcock. 1888.

1st Artillery.—Yes, the daughter of the late Gen. Lewis Perrine is the widow of the late Lieut. James E. Bell, 1st U. S. Artillery, who died of yellow fever at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Sept. 11, 1875.

T.—So far as we know there is unanimity of opinion on the part of the general officers of the Army that the pay of non-commissioned officers should be materially increased, and in their annual reports they will so recommend.

J. W. A. asks: A soldier is on detached duty away from his battery; his term of service expires. Is he dropped as discharged on the day his term expires on the morning report of his battery at the battery's proper station? Ans.—Yes.

J. C. D.—The claim you refer to may be all right, and it is our opinion you would be quite justified in writing to the Third Auditor at Washington direct for information concerning it and the prospect of an early settlement. After hearing from him, if you desire further advice let us know.

Candidate asks: Are there prospective vacancies for the additional 2d Lieutenants now attached to the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.? If not, will they be provided for by assignment to different branches of the Service? Ans.—The additional 2d Lieutenants of the Engineer Corps will remain with that corps and be promoted in it as vacancies occur. They will not go to the line.

W. E. W.—The new tactics for the artillery arm have been finally agreed upon by the artillery members of the Board, and a few copies will soon be printed for distribution to the officers of the Regular Army and any officers of the National Guard for experiment for a few months before finally adopted. The cavalry tactics are nearly completed, and will probably be treated in a similar manner. The infantry branch is behind in its work. The report from this branch is not expected at the War Department before Jan. 1 next.

C. C. says: A German came to America in 1880, enlisted in 1884, and is now in the Army; has never taken out naturalization papers, but desires to do so now. How is he to proceed? Ans.—The man must be bearing his discharge from the Army. If he waits till then, and his discharge be an honorable one, he may be admitted to citizenship on his petition, without previous declaration of his intention to become such; nor will he be required to prove more than one year's residence in the United States previous to his application to become a citizen. He must prove residence for one year, good moral character and an honorable discharge. In ordinary cases an alien must make a

declaration on oath of an intent to become a citizen two years, at least, before he can become such, and he must prove five years' residence. The German may petition, if in one of the States, any Circuit or District Court having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk. If in a Territory, any District or Supreme Court of such Territory.

D. R. asks: We were standing at the "carry," the command was given "charge bayonets" (we did not have the bayonets on at the time); several of the men came to the position of charge bayonets and several did not; they that did not claim that the command could not be executed without first fixing bayonets? Ans.—The command was improper and should not have been obeyed. The position of charge bayonets requires the point of the bayonet to be at the height of the eye, which would be impossible if the bayonet was in its scabbard.

P. T. S. asks: The dress parade being dismissed, officers salute the commanding officer of the battalion. It is then desired to have the battalion pass in review. What is the sergeant-major's position and command? Tactics gives nothing in regard to this, but it is customary for the S. M. to start the battalion. Does the S. M. take his position with the balance of the regimental staff? Ans.—When parade is dismissed the battalion formation is ended. If the commanding officer desires the companies to march from the parade ground in column, as at review, he can so instruct the company commanders, but the Tactics, Par. 510, page 351, segregate the battalion at the command "Parade is dismissed." From that moment the companies are individual, and except by special order from the commanding officer, the non-commissioned staff have nothing to do with the companies and should leave the parade ground as usual, unless otherwise directed by the commanding officer. Whether the commanding officer has authority so to change any portion of a prescribed ceremony is a question that might well be considered.

H. J. F. asks: 1. Being at a halt, and to break into platoons, the second platoon makes a half face toward the right at the command "right oblique" from the chief of the second platoon. If marching, do they follow same rule or half face at march? Ans.—From the march, the half face is taken at the command "march." See par. 46, Upton's Tactics.

2. At a certain parade a private military company had been assigned the right of the line by the grand marshal, but on forming the line, and just previous to the starting

of the parade, the grand marshal ordered another company, a National Guard company, to take the right of the line and lead the parade. As the latter company was about to carry out the order the private company commenced the march, and word was sent from the National Guard company to the private company to halt and let them pass to take position as ordered. The private company refused, would not halt, and the National Guard company took double time and passed said private company, thus reaching head of column. Was National Guard justified in carrying out order? Ans.—From your statement it would appear that the private company had no order except that which placed it on the right, as word sent from the National Guard company was not an order from competent authority. The order from the grand marshal should have been obeyed by the National Guard company, and the complication seems to have been the fault of the grand marshal, who issued conflicting orders.

Propriety.—In JOURNAL of Sept. 7, to the question as to whether Gen. Rosecrans, who surrendered all rank and title when he resigned from the Army, had any right to resume his brevet and use it with his signature on his appointment as a brigadier general on the retired list, we answered as follows: "The question propounded has never been decided, although the Adjutant-General's Department, we believe, has held that a brevet falls when the regular commission is resigned or lost. A bill to settle this very question was introduced by Mr. Townsend (chairman of the House Military Committee) during last Congress, but was not acted upon. We incline to the opinion that a brevet commission, like other commissions, is good until it is resigned or is cancelled by competent authority, and that it stands alone, not being based on an Adjutant-General have said) on the commission below." C. now asks: "Are you not a little off? If an officer can resign his regular commission and retain his brevet, we should have the anomalous possibility of an assignment to duty by the President, on brevet commission, of a person not borne on the Register as an officer of the Army." Ans.—We do not see that the anomaly presented affects the question. Those who entertain the views that we expressed in our original answer quoted above, hold that a man has, in fact, a brevet (that is, a commission to an office in the Army at large) which he has never resigned or cancelled, his name ought to be on the Army Register. To get their names there is what some are now aiming at. The fact that the A. G. O. has dropped their names is not proof that they do not belong on the Register. Of course, the A. G. and the Government have understood that

in resigning the officer resigned everything he held in the Army, and probably that is what most or all intended to do and what the Government understood them to do, and perhaps on that ground they are out entirely. But that does not touch the principle. We would, however, suggest to the Government to be sure, hereafter, beforehand of just what the officer does resign and just what offices they put him out of. The question also arises as to the status of an officer who has, subsequent to his resignation, received a brevet commission. Such cases are numerous. When the War Department solemnly informs a gentleman that, placing special trust and confidence in him, etc., the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, has appointed him to a certain rank by brevet, does it mean anything or does it not? How does his resignation of a previous commission affect this new appointment?

(From the Chicago Mail.)

WHY LITCHFIELD'S MAYOR IS UNHAPPY.

The Mayor of Litchfield, Ill., is a very sore man. A sand bagger happened along the other day and arranged to hold up a few of the wealthiest citizens. His plans were given to the police by a confederate and a posse of six officers set out to take the robber. In order that he might be caught red-handed, as it were, the Mayor was sent ahead to be held up. He was stopped by the young man and made to throw up his hands and keep them up while the robber took his watch, money, and valuables. Then the police charged, but the robber began shooting at them, and after a general fusillade on both sides he drew a knife and cut his way out and escaped with his booty. The Mayor is feeling as sore as a stubbed toe, and is contemplating getting even with the police by firing the whole force.

If we neglect the characteristics of artillery, without respecting those of the infantry, the artillery finds itself in the way of the infantry, and the infantry considers the artillery as an obstacle to the regularity of its formation.—Decker.

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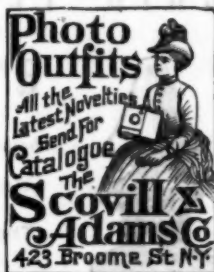
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LORD WOLSELEY AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THERE is not a shadow of a shade of truth in Lord Wolseley's statement that I began my duties as President of the Confederacy with "the avowed expectation that 10,000 Enfield rifles would be sufficient to overawe the United States." It is a fact of ineffaceable record that I publicly and always predicted a long and bloody struggle, and for that reason was often criticized and censured by the more ardent advocates of secession and termed "slow" and "too conservative." No Southern man had enjoyed better opportunities than my public life in Washington had given me to gauge the resources and predict the probable policy of the people of the North; for, as Senator, I had long and intimately associated with their representatives, and for four years had been United States Secretary of War. With such opportunities of ascertaining the power and sentiments of the Northern people, it would have shown an inexcusable want of perception if I had shared the hopes of men less favored with opportunities for forming correct judgments, in believing with them that secession could be or would be peacefully accomplished.—Jefferson Davis in *North American Review* for October.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

DURING the practice of the City of London Artillery Volunteers at Sheerness Sept. 7, a Shrapnell shell, fired from a forty-pounder Armstrong breech-loading gun, burst within twenty yards of the battery, instead of at a long range of over sixteen hundred yards. Several splinters and other missiles fell among the volunteers on the batteries. Their Adjutant, Captain Terry, Royal Artillery, was severely injured, and others slightly injured.

A BERLIN despatch says: The recommendation of General Obrucheff, the chief of the general staff of the Russian Army, that a second line of rails be laid to the Western frontier, is being carried out. This measure completes the strategic

work of Russian railways, increasing their capacity to mass troops on the German frontier.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN has submitted a proposal to the Secretary of State for India, for a railway from London direct to India. The Channel Tunnel is a portion of the scheme. The railway would proceed direct to Gibraltar, using the existing lines as far as possible, and there a vast broad-beamed boat would take on board the entire railway train, delivering it on the rails at Tangiers. Here the line would strike eastward, keeping along the north coast of Africa, touching at Egypt and proceeding by the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee where it would join the Indian railway system.

A TRANCAR line is being constructed in the Argentine Republic, which will connect Buenos Ayres with the outlying towns, and will, when finished, extend over 200 miles. The cars will be drawn by horses, which are cheap and plentiful in South America; while fuel, both wood and coal, is scarce and expensive. The rolling stock consists of five sleeping cars of 18 ft. long, each with six beds, which, in the day time, are rolled back to form seats; four two-storied carriages, twenty platform carriages, six ice wagons, four cattle trucks, and 200 goods vans.

A CONSIDERABLE sum is to be spent in re-engineering and refitting the *Thunderer*, as an ironclad of the first rank. Triple-expansion engines are being manufactured to indicate 7,000 horse power as compared with 6,270 horse power obtained with the old engines. A middle line bulkhead is to be added in the engine room and a water-tight bulkhead to divide the superstructure between the side of the ship and the armored breastwork. The turrets are also to be fitted to receive four 10 in. breech loading guns in place of their present armament of 38 and 35-ton muzzle-loaders. When these alterations are completed, the *Thunderer* will be capable of steaming fourteen knots under forced draught, and 13.25 knots with open stoke holds, carrying an armament of fourteen quick-firing guns, in addition to the heavy breech-loaders.

FROM 1868 to 1887 the number of cases of sickness in the German Army has decreased 46 per cent., the rate of mortality nearly 54 per cent. and the number of cases of typhus from 2 per cent to less than 1/2 per cent.

A MARINE servant on board H. M. S. *Collingwood* "lost" some oxalic acid, which was discovered in the coffee of his master, Major Coffin, who, having been nearly poisoned himself, compelled his servant and the messman to take their portion, with much howling and gnashing of teeth.

REFERRING to the celebration of the battle of Sedan and to the proposition to exhibit at the International Military Exhibition which the Germans will open at Cologne in the spring the colors and eagles taken from the French in the war of 1870, the *France Militaire* remarks: "The last notion of delicacy and honor must have been lost not to feel that it is truly infamous to insult with this perseverance a fallen enemy."

THE records of disaster during the recent British naval manœuvres include the breaking down of the *Hercules* and *Monarch*, collisions between the *Black Prince* and *Invincible*, the *Hercules* and a schooner, the sinking of a German barque by the *Active* and the breaking down of the *Infatigable's* steam capstan. Another collision became imminent on the part of the *Northampton*, but was happily averted, though the shaves were reported to be uncommonly close. Steam steering gear was a fruitful source of disablement, breakdowns having occurred in many ships, including the *Narcissus*, *Australia*, *Ajax*, *Undaunted* and *Hove*. Leaky boiler tubes were also a cause of anxiety to the engineer branch, and the *Melpomene* had to go in dockyard hands for repair. The *Australia* narrowly escaped a serious accident owing to the fracture of a feed pipe, and the *Grasshopper* had to run back to Portsmouth under sail, owing to a machinery breakdown. Some gunboats and nearly all of the torpedo boats developed defects; the *Forth* became disabled temporarily. More than one hundred ships in all engaged in the manœuvres.

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The military law voted by the Chamber is calculated to give an army of 2,000,000 men to France.

The commission appointed to inquire into the scheme for making Paris a seaport report that no insuperable engineering difficulties are to be encountered, and even taking the largest estimate of the cost, viz., 200,000,000 francs, it is believed that the traffic would be sufficient from the very commencement to earn interest on this.

An Austrian Imperial order directs that each of the 14 regiments of corps artillery be supplied on January 1, 1890, with an additional heavy battery, to be for the present on a reduced peace footing.

The French authorities undertook to employ a German specialist to check the spread of cholera in Tonquin, but the French medicos preferred the disease to the German doctor, and recorded so vigorous a protest that his appointment was cancelled.

BETWEEN August 16 and 31, 2,308,000 tickets were taken at the Paris Exhibition, making a total of 14,466,000, as compared with 7,125,000 in 1878.

SOME money has been spent over the rabbit pest in the Colonies. The vermin-proof fence now completed between Tyntinder, Victoria, and South Australia, is 197 miles in length, and has cost £13,790. The South Australia border fence is 87 miles long, and cost nearly £7,000.

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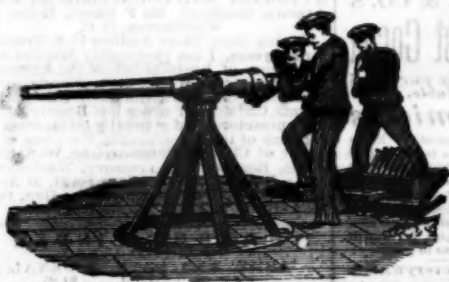
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PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of October 1:

O. F. Wilson, New Bedford, Mass., anchor.

J. C. Walker, Toledo, Ohio, low water alarm.

J. K. Miller, Emporium, Kas., combined pulley and belaying pin.

D. Freed, Philadelphia, Pa., screw propeller.

J. C. Coult, Crockett, Texas, means for controlling the flow of navigable rivers or other waters.

J. Hall, Boston, Mass., sounding device for the holds of vessels.

T. Nordenfeldt, Westminster, England, electric firing mechanism for breechloading guns.

E. D. Leaycraft, Jersey City, N. J., pneumatic dispatch tube.

At the opening of the National Electric Light Association at Niagara Falls, the president, Mr. Weeks, stated that during six months the number of arc lights used in the United States had increased from 219,924 to 237,717; the incandescent lights from 2,604,490 to 2,704,769; the electric street railways, to 109, with 575 miles of track and 936 motor cars. The capital invested in electrical industries amounted to \$510,000,000.

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is a very good maxim, but accidents are constantly occurring which cannot be prevented, and it is well to be prepared for them. All parents should see to it that they have a bottle of "PHENOL SODIQU" in the house, as this is a remedy which cannot be equalled in cases of hurts of all kinds, such as cuts, burns, bruises, severe laceration, etc. It has other uses, such as preventing diphtheria, curing toothache, and as a disinfectant it is "A No. 1."

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BIRTHS.

NEWCOMER.—At Byron, Ill., Sept. 14, 1889, to the wife of Lieut. H. C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, a son.

O'CONNOR.—At Fort Meade, D. T., Sept. 23, to the wife of Lieut. Chas. M. O'Connor, Adj. 8th Cav., a son.

TISDALE.—At Annapolis, Md., Sept. 21, to the wife of Ensign H. T. Tisdale, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BENHAM.—FRANCHOT.—At St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., October 3, Lieutenant HENRY HILL BENHAM, U. S. Army, to Miss ANNA FRANCHOT, daughter of the late General Richard Franchot.

DORSEY.—ALDEN.—At Washington, D. C., September 26, VERNON M. DORSEY to SARAH, daughter of James M. Alden, Admiral's Secretary, U. S. Navy.

CHAVEN.—BARNARD.—In Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1889, by the Rev. H. W. Nelson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. G. T. Boutillier, EMILY HENDERSON BARNARD,

daughter of Frederic T. Barnard, Esq., of Pittsford, N. Y., to Ensign JOHN ECCLESTON CHAVEN, U. S. Navy. No cards.

DOYLE—DONOVAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, Ensign JAMES G. DOYLE, U. S. N., to Miss KATHARINE DONOVAN.

HARDIN—KING.—At Willets Point, N. Y. Harbor, Oct. 1, by the Rev. James M. King, D. D., EDITH STANTON KING, daughter of Lieut. Col. Wm. E. King, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. CHARLES B. HARDIN, 18th U. S. Inf.

LIEBIG—STEWART.—At Trinity Chapel, New York City, Sept. 26, RUDOLPH A. LIEBIG, of Colorado Springs, Col., to DAISY STEWART, daughter of Gen. Geo. H. Stewart, of Baltimore, Md., and adopted granddaughter of the late Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A.

READ—ORD.—At Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10, Lieut. ROBERT D. READ, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARGUERITE LAURIE ORD, daughter of A. A. Surgeon J. L. Ord, U. S. Army, and niece of the late General E. O. Ord, U. S. A.

REGAN—MUNSON.—At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26, by the Rev. P. McHale, Mrs. EVELYN G. MUNSON to Captain JAMES REGAN, U. S. A.

SKELDING—PAUL.—On Monday, Sept. 30, 1889, at St. Thomas Church, Oakland, by the Right Rev. Courtlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Rogers, Rector of the Parish, ELLEN, daughter of Jacob W. Paul, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to FRANCIS HOBBS SKELDING, of New York.

DIED.

STURGIS.—At St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 28, Brevet Major General SAMUEL D. STURGIS, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

TOITEN.—The beloved daughter of Lieutenant Chas. A. L. Toiten, Fourth Artillery, TEAH TEPHI ("a Tender Twig"), Esq., xvii. 22. Transplanted to Heaven on Sunday noon, September 22, in the seventh year of her age, at Okaloosa, Danville, Va.

TOWER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1889, GEORGE B. N. TOWER, formerly Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

TYLER.—At Dearborn, Mich., Aug. 3, 1889, Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Army, retired.

WILLARD.—At Springfield, Mass., Sept. 25, CHESTER NEW HALL, wife of Capt. Wells Willard, U. S. A.

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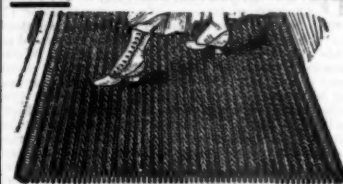
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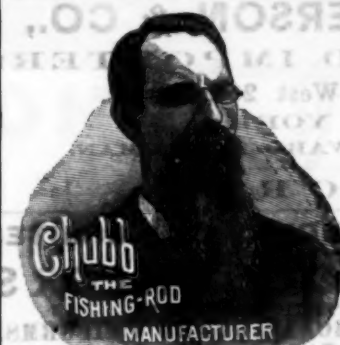
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